Weather

Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 31.8 and the minimum 22.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.9 and 39.

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GLASGOW STRIKERS THREATEN TO TAKE EXTREME STEPS

Will Use Unconstitutional Methods Unless Government Intervenes

DEMAND REFUSED

Cabinet Says Strike Is Now Being Arbitrated In Regular Way

RIOTING RESULTS

Mobs In Glasgow Wreck Tramcars And Are Charged By Police

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—Despite a drizzle, the crowds in the streets of Belfast increased yesterday evening, gangs of men and women jostling and surging in the darkness. The only lights were those of the taxicabs and pedestrians carrying electric-torches and Chinese lanterns. Order prevailed till a late hour, when there was some window-smashing and a few shops were looted. The cranemen struck yesterday morning but resumed discharging the ships in the afternoon by order of the Strike Committee, who realised that a coal shortage would affect the strikers very seriously.

The situation on the Clyde yesterday evening was disquieting. Three more big works have been rendered idle owing to lack of electricity while the unofficial strike of thousands of miners and the stoppage of the carters has complicated the situation.

The Minister of Labor has telegraphed declining to intervene because the question of hours is a national one and should be settled by a national negotiating committee.

Issue Ultimatum To Government

A procession of the strikers, headed by bands, marched to the Town Hall in Glasgow, where the leader told the Lord Provost that the tramcars impeded the procession and if he (the Lord Provost) did not remove them the strikers would hold them up. He also warned the Lord Provost that unless the latter secured the intervention of the Government the strikers might adopt unconstitutional methods.

Press Bureau.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow has telegraphed to the Prime Minister stating that a deputation appointed by a large meeting had requested him to urge the Government to intervene with the employers to secure a forty-hour week without reduction of wages. The deputation stated that constitutional methods had been pursued up to the present but failing the Government's consideration of their present request any other methods would be adopted likely to advance their cause.

Government Won't Intervene

Mr. A. Bonar Law, replying for the Prime Minister, states that the question of hours is now being dealt with by employers and the duly elected representatives of the trades unions. The Government therefore is unable to intervene as such action could only undermine the authority of the men's chosen representatives and destroy the co-operation between employers and employed on which the hope of industrial peace depends.

The representatives of the Railwaymens' Trades Union and the Railway Executive Committee will discuss forthwith the men's claims for altered conditions of service and rates of pay.

The representatives of the Railway Executive Committee and the Railwaymen's Unions have signed an agreement establishing the principle of an eight-hour day.

Ranks Of Strikers Swelled

London, January 31.—There are still no signs of the settlement of the unauthorised strikes and it is expected that a crisis will be reached on the Clyde today when the Strike Committee will interview the Lord Provost of Glasgow to ascertain the reply of the Government to their demand for Government intervention and also whether the Lord Provost will withdraw the tramcars because they interfere with the strikers' processions.

The ranks of the strikers in Scotland have been swelled as the result of new methods of picketing, for instance, in the Vale of Leven, where thousands of strikers besieged the naval ammunition works at Alexandria and persuaded the men to come out, with the exception of men disabled in the war, who were per-

(Continued on Page 4)

Chinese Delegates Present Case At Peace Conference; Argument With Japanese

Lively Scene Reported At Session Of Great Powers; China Asks Retrocession Of Kiaochow; Japan Demands Siberian Ports

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Lyons, January 28.—Tuesday saw a lively argument between Messrs. Wang and Koo, the Chinese Delegates, and Baron Makino, Viscount Chinda and Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Delegates, on the subject of Shantung. The debate arose after Mr. Koo had opened the Chinese case at this morning's secret session of the big five. The Chinese delegates appeared as petitioners by courtesy. Under the rule that is being observed the Big Five kept secret what happened. But according to the graphic story of one who was present, notwithstanding the statement in yesterday's official communique and the newspaper accounts to the effect that China would not be heard until this morning, the truth is that China was a silent listener to the demands for divisions of the spoils including much of her own most valuable soil and rights. China presented today a general as well as a specific appeal for justice. Formulating from Japan's example and other's she asked all she believed essential to a fair start in the world after the peace treaty is signed, the defeated enemy chastened and the Bolsheviki under control. Messrs. Koo and Wang both laid emphasis upon the squaring of the claims of a potential democracy of four hundred millions of people with four millions of square miles of territory and a vast reserve of labor and raw material.

Japan Wants Siberian Ports

Paris, January 28.—China and Japan occupied more attention at today's secret session of the big five Powers. China is insistent that the peace settlement shall provide for the release and settlement of Kiaochow, which Japan captured from Germany in 1914. The basis of the Japanese protest has not been made public, but it is understood that she is asking for two ports in Siberia, and behind this lies the hope of Japanese expansion to Russian territory. From inside sources comes word that Great Britain will support whatever attitude America assumes as a sure, safe and just settlement of the problem. President Wilson's fourteen points appear to block whatever ambitions Japan may have, if any, towards getting a slice of Siberia.

Britain Opposes Japan

Paris, January 28.—One of the most important phases of the Peace Conference which will have the greatest effect of the success of the League of Nations and the settlement of boundary disputes is the change in Great Britain's attitude towards Japan. As the situation stands, Great Britain, it is reported in reliable quarters, is certain to support America in the new joint Pacific Islands and Kiaochow controversies if the latter is against Japan. Reports respecting secret understandings between Great Britain and Japan regarding the Pacific Islands are discredited by excellent authorities as follows:

"With Great Britain, so far as treaties are concerned, this is Year One. This applies to Rumania, France and Japan as regards understandings concerning Bulgaria, Syria and the Pacific Islands. These treaties were made under conditions dissonant with the League of Nations principles and treaties also."

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance is a heritage of the days which made power necessary in the East to protect India from Russia. Later events proved this policy unwise for Great Britain, and the same policy, with Germany out, removes the menace to Great Britain. Consequently the British authorities feel that the Japanese Alliance is unnecessary and acknowledge its failure to crystalise in the war by the despatch of Japanese forces to the Western front.

ARCHANGEL TURNS DOWN CONFERENCE INVITATION

Refuses To Meet With Bolsheviki; Trotsky Urges Red Army To Greater Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—Reuter's Agency in formed that the Archangel Government has declined the invitation to the Prinkipo Conference and denounces the Bolsheviki as traitors and assassins whom the armistice would profit; moreover it is impossible for the delegates from North Russia to reach Prinkipo without crossing Bolshevist territory.

Paris, January 30.—A message from Stockholm states that, when announcing the proposal for a conference at Prinkipo to the Bolshevist troops, Trotsky declared that it was an act of weakness on the part of the Entente and urged the Red Army to redouble its efforts against the bourgeoisie throughout the whole world.

Typhus Spreading At Vladivostok

Allied Expedition Leaves For Omsk To Fight Disease There

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, February 2.—A typhus epidemic is spreading in Vladivostok. Twenty-five cases were taken yesterday from the local railway station where over a thousand homeless persons sleep every night.

An Allied expedition to fight typhus is leaving for Omsk. It is headed by Dr. Dallin, of the Canadian expeditionary force.

Pass Whole Draft Of War Damage Law

French Chamber Of Deputies Votes Unanimously On Measure

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During the sitting on Saturday the Chamber of Deputies voted unanimously the whole draft of the law concerning war damages.

BELGIANS AND AMERICANS AGAINST BERNE MEETING

Refuse To Have Anything To Do With International Socialist Conference

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Following their meeting on Saturday, the Belgian and American syndicalists have published their decision not to take part in the Berne conference. Mr. Duncan, among other reasons, refuses to go to Berne because he will not treat on an equal footing with the German delegates, who ought to be charged on the subject of the responsibility for the war. The advice of the American labor leader, Mr. Gompers, is that the German revolution is only a vast camouflage. M. Merlens, in the name of the Belgian delegates, declares that he shares entirely the opinion of the Americans and that the Belgians, like the Americans, will remain nevertheless faithful to International Labor.

CONFERENCE TO DRAFT REGULATIONS FOR AIR

Five Great Powers To Name Delegates To Frame Proposals

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—An Air Conference is meeting shortly, comprising five delegates each appointed by France, Great Britain, Belgium, the United States and Italy in order to frame proposals for submission to the Peace Conference regarding the regulation of air navigation.

The first regular Commercial Air Service will be inaugurated by the allotment of a squadron of British military aeroplanes for conveying essential food and materials to Belgium. Flying daily between Folkestone and Ghent is commencing immediately.

Scene On Fighting Line On Day That Hostilities Ceased

MEETING BETWEEN FRENCH AND GERMANS: ARMISTICE DAY.

This is one of the first pictures received showing the cessation of hostilities on the fighting front near the Verdun route to Metz. A German captain and his staff, at the right, is receiving orders from the French commander of that sector that hostilities are at an end. The captain and his staff had two minutes in which to return to their lines. The photo was taken shortly after the armistice went into effect.

MONROE DOCTRINE NEEDS STRONG AMERICAN NAVY

Secretary Daniels Says Reduction Of Power Will Not Come For Some Years

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 31.—Addressing some naval reservists today Secretary of the Navy Daniels predicted that there would be no reduction of naval power for some years. He added: "We shall not build against any nation because we have faith that the League of Nations will bring such friendship and understanding with all nations as ultimately to cause a reduction of armaments. He declared that the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine necessitated the maintenance of a strong navy.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has passed unanimously the Government's new three-year naval program with the number of capital ships to be constructed reduced from sixteen to ten.

Ypres As Memorial Of Germany's Crime

Belgians To Preserve Ruins And Rebuild Town On New Site

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 29.—The Belgian Government has decided to keep the ruins of Ypres as a memorial of the horrors of war and the town will be rebuilt on a new site.

SPANISH-CHINESE LOAN UNDER NEGOTIATION

Foochow And Amoy Dockyards Offered As Security, Is Report In Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 31.—It is reported that negotiations are proceeding between Spanish interests and the Chinese Government for a loan of $10,000,000 secured on the Foochow and Amoy dockyards. The Japanese Legation denies all knowledge of the transaction and it is improbable that a loan on that security could be concluded without the assent of Japan, but the negotiations have certainly reached an advanced stage.

American War Debt Is Thirteen Billion

Estimates Show Huge Expenses Of United States, Britain And Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—The noted financial authority, Sir Edward Holden, presiding at the meeting of the London Joint, City and Midland Bank, estimated the amount of the national war debts of Great Britain, Germany and the United States at £6,418 millions, £8,300 millions and £2,600 millions respectively. The figure given for Germany does not include the debts of the various states.

Czechs, Exhausted, Ask To Be Relieved On Siberian Fronts

Appeal Made To France For Relief For Worn-Out Armies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, February 2.—A message from Omsk says that it is reported that the Czecho-Slovak Command has asked the French Government to relieve the Czecho-Slovak forces on the Ural and other fronts in view of the complete exhaustion of the men.

MORRIS TO INAUGURATE SIBERIAN RAIL SCHEME

American Ambassador To Japan Reaches Vladivostok To Aid In International Control Plan

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, February 2.—Mr. Morris, the American Ambassador to Japan, has arrived here to inaugurate the arrangements connected with international control of the Siberian railways.

Czechs And Poles Engage In Battle

Austrian East Silesia Reported Occupied By Czechs After Heavy Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 30.—The Koelnische Zeitung states that Austrian East Silesia has been entirely occupied by the Czechs after heavy fighting with the Poles.

GERMANY'S DELEGATION TO CONFERENCE NAMED

Will Include Scheidemann, Rantzau, Bernstorff, Erzberger And Haussmann

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 29.—A message from Berlin states that the German Peace Delegation will consist of Herr Scheidemann, Count Rantzau, Count Bernstorff, Herr Erzberger and the ex-Secretary of State Haussmann. Herr Scheidemann and Count Rantzau will only take part in the opening sittings so that the negotiations proper will be conducted by Count Bernstorff, Herr Erzberger and Herr Haussmann.

DE WET IS REFUSED PASSPORT TO PARIS

Delegation Of South African Nationalists Not Allowed To Go To Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, January 29.—The Government has refused passports to the famous General de Wet and another Boer general named Crobber who are the two members of the deputation appointed by the recent South African Nationalist Conference to proceed to Paris to lay before the Peace Conference the proposal for an "independent" South Africa.

BRITAIN TO KEEP 900,000 IN ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Bonus System Is Announced For All Men Compelled To Serve

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—The war office announces that the British armies at the date of the armistice numbered 3,500,000 officers and men. Demobilisation proceeds as rapidly as possible, retaining 900,000 as the Army of Occupation.

The latter receive the following weekly bonuses: Private 10/6; non-commissioned officers 12/3 to 14/- and officers 21/- to 42/-.

There will be five Armies of Occupation formed on February 1: the Home Army, the Army of the Rhine, the Army in the Middle East, the Army in the Far North and the Army in India. No soldier under twenty years of age will be required to serve anywhere except at Home or on the Rhine.

It is believed that recruiting for the voluntary army will improve as soon as the great mass who fought return to civil life. Upon the steady rebuilding of the army depends the relief of the territorial battalions in India and other distant stations.

The Ministry of Labor announces that in view of the decision of the Government regarding the constitution of the Armies of Occupation, no further applications for the release of men belonging to pivoted occupations or of others on special grounds can be considered.

The Admiralty announces the payment of ad interim bonuses equivalent to minimum increases costing £4,500,000 a year, pending the final conclusions of the committee.

The increases in the navy and reserves range from a shilling a day for ordinary seamen to 6/- for captains and above and for the Royal Marines 1/6d. a day for privates to 5/6d. a day for lieutenant-colonels and 6/- for higher ranks.

The Secretary of State for War announces that the Royal Air Force on November 11 numbered 30,000 officers and 265,000 men, of whom 1,742 officers and 51,727 men have been demobilised.

It is intended to retain during the current year 6,500 officers and 75,000 men.

Pending an announcement of the strength and terms of service of the Air Force to be maintained after the war, weekly bonuses costing £3,000,000 a year will be granted, ranging from 10/6. to 11/8d. for aircraft-men, 12/3d. to 21/- for non-commissioned officers, 21/- for flight-cadets and 24/6d. to 42/- for officers.

Senate Bill Proposes Compulsory Service

Would Make One Year Of Military Duty Permanent National Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 31.—A bill providing for compulsory military service for one year for men between nineteen and twenty-six years of age, as a permanent national policy, has been introduced to the Senate by the Republican Senator New for Indiana.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO GET CONTROL OF GERMAN COLONIES

Possessions Will Be Administered By Powers Under Its Mandate

WILSON WINS OUT

Historic Diplomatic Battle Fought By Great Powers Behind Closed Doors

MUCH BITTERNESS

Japan Pressed Its Claims But Britain Finally Sided With U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 28.—President Wilson at today's conference defined the position respecting the ex-German colonies, clearly and emphatically bringing himself into conflict with Great Britain's Dominions and creating the most interesting situation yet. He would have the colonies placed under the League of Nations and run by Powers under the League's mandate. He is firmly against the annexation plan pressed by Australia and South Africa, thus putting it up to Great Britain either to support her Dominions or President Wilson's principle.

Mr. Hughes champions annexation but American circles are confident that Great Britain will support President Wilson, who holds that the Dominions' claims are irreconcilable with the League idea. Mr. Wilson has told the Conference that America does not desire a mandate to govern African or any other colonies, being absolutely disinterested. The United States might possibly consider a mandate affecting the Near East or Syria. Under President Wilson's plan, any Power receiving a mandate must report regularly to the League on its administration. Japan and the whole Pacific question are involved.

Japan Presses Claims

In brief, this is the situation: Japan is pressing her colonial claims, plainly hoping for British support, but if predictions made tonight are true, Japan will not secure this. Changes are noticeable in Great Britain's Pacific policy. It is semi-officially reported that this is year one so far as British treaties are concerned and Britain would apply this to all treaties made during the war. President Wilson's mandate scheme is not assented to yet by France or even Great Britain and is provoking great discussion. Mr. Wilson contends the sincerity of the League, and the Conference left the matter unsettled, the outcome depending ultimately possibly on Great Britain.

Australia and New Zealand amplified their contention that in disposing of Germany's territory and colonies in the Pacific they must retain Samoa and New Guinea, but Japan must not keep the Caroline and Marshall Islands on account of the strategically important possibilities they posses. President Wilson, joking with Premier Hughes of Australia, kept the Council in great humor. He told a story of a farmer who kept buying land because he "did not want any one to own land contiguous with his own."

The Allied Council has not yet received any response from the Bolsheviki and other Russian Governments to its invitation to attend the Sea of Marmora conference, and there is a lingering suspicion that "seems doubting some other approach."

Final Sessions In April

Lyons, January 28.—Summoning Germany and other enemy nations in March to the final signing of the Peace Treaty in April is the program the five big represeniatives on the Council have set for themselves. Opinion generally here is that the developments of the past week have shown that the Council has the power to put the plan through.

It is known that the means of making speed is one of the subjects in which President Wilson is the prime mover. In December it appeared that the delay was partly due to British action. The Times says that President Wilson went to London and interviewed the British statesmen personally in order to allow telegraphic agreement to take definite shape before the conference. Bolshevism in Germany and the ominous state of unrest throughout the Continent has radically changed this view and the whole effort is now to speed recognition of the vital need of haste explains President Wilson's

willingness to accept M. Clemenceau's plan of reposing all real power in the hands of the inner group of five men. As they are now standing these five have only to agree among themselves to fix peace. It is announced that the big five are considering questions of the League of Nations with a committee appointed for that purpose. It is expected that the committee will report its plan for the League of Nations within two weeks and its adoption by the big five has been agreed to. It is reported that a certain league basis will be laid before President Wilson before his return to America, about February 10.

Acquiescence Of British Clinches Wilson Victory

Paris, January 30.—Authoritative information shows that progress has been made regarding the disposition of the German colonies. Probably the big five may be able to reach a full agreement on the principle of their government and disposition before the plenary meeting of the Conference on Saturday. The British acquiescence in President Wilson's position has practically disarmed opposition, since the French and Italians are entirely willing. Furthermore, it was pointed out today that this step by the British shows the extent to which harmony is winning in the Conference. It is authoritatively denied that any serious (word missing) will arise, as stated in a morning paper. The diplomats of the big five are only encountering the expected controversy, prevalent at all such conferences.

Much Bitterness Evidenced

Paris, January 30.—The London Daily Mail declares that the British Imperial Council on Wednesday voted to support President Wilson's contention that all the German colonies should be internationalised. This action as taken after a bitter fight in which Australia and New Zealand demanded the Pacific Islands and South Africa demanded German Southwest Africa. Knowledge of this British action is believed to be responsible for the statement in high American official circles that President Wilson has won an important victory in the direction of getting his theory accepted. The result of the first conference of the entire British delegation shows that Prsident Wilson is supporting the large separate representation of the British Deminions with a view to securing British support of his principles. With the Anglo-Saxon delegations to the Council now united it is not believed that France, Italy and Japan, each of which is demanding colonies, will maintain their stand in favor of secret treaties and war booty. There are evidences of considerable bitterness in the British mission. The South African delegates, according to the Daily Mail, believed that the internationalisation of German Africa would stimulate the already dangerous separation movement of elements of the British African State. Australia and New Zealand are frankly demanding compensation for their big losses and heavy debts incurred during the war.

Famous London Pact And Secret Treaties Now Stand Nullified

Paris, January 28.—The famous pact of London now stands nullified. For that matter all treaties amongst the nations who signed the armistice stand superseded.

Not only is it expected that the League of Nations would upset all previous arrangements, but such treaties are already out of date. The highest international law authorities in Paris express the opinion that the signing of the armistice terms, including President Wilson's fourteen points, make this document a binding tie concerning agreements. Therefore it is the only treaty that can be properly considered at the Peace Conference. America consequently need not worry about possible secret treaties developed among the European nations during the war interfering with the making of peace. If such treaties exist they can be recognised in name only if they are in contravention of the fourteen points. This is especially significant during the present discussion of colonial claims.

There have been published reports of secret treaties between England and Japan, signed in 1916, giving Japan the right to retain the Caroline and Marshall Islands. The pact of London also made certain concessions to Italy, especially in regard to Malta. Such matters so far have been the cause of no apprehension. Italy now agrees to readjustments on the lines of nationalities. If any secret treaty or agreement contains other concessions which may be open to dispute, the Powers who have signed the armistice will settle the matter on a basis of impartial adjustment, with the interests of the people involved taking equal weight with the claims of the Government asserting the title. Altogether these questions stand on the same footing in the view of international reports, thus greatly simplifying the problems now up for discussion.

Wanted Secret Treaties Confirmed

Paris, January 29.—As the result of a private meeting held on Wednesday an actual agreement was reached on the troublesome questions involved by the insistence of Japan, Australia and New Zealand that the Conference should confirm the secret understanding between Great Britain and Japan foreshadowing the capture of the German colonial possessions.

Mr. Lloyd George spent most of the day endeavoring to develop the British colonial possessions in favor of observing the (word missing) consequences of these occurrences. It is not going beyond the bounds of the probable to say that principles of internationalising the German colonies entrusted to governments designated by the League of Nations will be recognised by the Peace Conference. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this outcome of the great diplomatic battle fought behind closed doors at the Quai d'Orsay. The claim is made that acceptance should be announced by all nations and federated dependencies concerned on the principles of internationalisation. Those who advance the claim go even further in asserting that if the principle is rejected the League of Nations will be a futile organisation. While this principle does not directly affect the territorial aspirations of Italy, developments today made it clear that Italy would probably abandon the effort to obtain the annexation of Fiume and adjacent former Austrian territory.

GENERAL BOTHA IS HEARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—An official communique from Paris today announces:

The representatives of the five Powers met twice today. In the morning the Polish delegates made general statements on the Polish situation and the claims of the Poles. In the afternoon the Czecho-Slovak delegates gave their views on the question of the industrial basin between Bohemia and Poland.

General Botha was heard with regard to the German colonies.

London, January 30.—The official communique issued in Paris yesterday announces:

The Committee of the five Great Powers devoted the morning and afternoon sittings to the Polish and Czecho-Slovak questions.

The Polish delegate Dmowski explained the Polish claims to the recovery of the territory before the partitions of Poland in 1772 and 1793 and free access to the sea at Dantzig.

The Czecho-Slovak delegate Benes explained the incidents which led to the recent encounters between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Poles on the Silesian-Bohemian frontier.

Czech-Pole Fighting Must Cease

The Conference Committee stated that it was necessary to terminate the encounters and made a proposal that the Allies should occupy the disputed zone, to which the Poles and Czecho-Slovaks agreed. No final decision concerning the problems of territory were reached but the Poles and Czecho-Slovaks were very conciliatory and declared their willingness to abide by the judgment of the Conference. The essential thing is that frontier incidents will cease from now on.

The Polish and Czecho-Slovak delegates will be heard on the 30th by the Inter-Allied Mission to Poland which is composed of the following delegates:

France: M. Noulens and General Niessel.

Great Britain: Sir Esme Howard and General Botha.

Italy: Signor Montagna and General Romei.

America: Mr. Lord and General Kermax.

This mission leaves for Warsaw, via Vienna, next week.

The committee of the great Powers will continue today the discussion of the German colonies. It appears that a setting aside of the agreement for inter-nationalisation will be reached by handing over the German colonies to the states claiming them, under the aegis of the League of Nations.

It is confirmed that President Wilson leaves France on February 15 to attend the opening of Congress on March 4 and he will remain in America for a few days, his absence from Paris not exceeding three weeks. Meanwhile Mr. Lloyd George will doubtless return to England.

Views On Colonies Exchanged

The official communique from Paris today announces:

The representatives of the five Powers continued to exchange views on the German colonies in the Pacific and Africa. The representatives of the Dominions, the French Minister of Colonies and the Marquis Salvago Raggi were present. Satisfactory provisional arrangements were reached for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied territory of Turkey in Asia.

In the afternoon the Belgian delegates were present, accompanied by M. Orts, who explained the Belgian point of view concerning the Congo.

It was further decided that the military representatives of the Allied and Associated Powers at Versailles should be asked to meet immediately to present a report regarding the most equitable and most economical distribution among these Powers of the burden of supplying military forces for maintaining order in the Turkish Empire pending the decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the government of Turkish territory.

Reports Of Conflict Exaggerated?

London, January 31.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that the reports of serious difficulties concerning the settlement of colonial questions are exaggerated. It is understood that the representatives of the Dominions have accepted the view that their interests will be adequately protected if they are nominated as mandatory authorities under the League of Nations. Thus South Africa would become the trustee for German Southwest Africa and German East Africa, New Zealand for Samoa and Australia for the Pacific Islands south of the Equator. It is understood that Japan is prepared to apply the same principle to Kiaochow, which, under certain reservations, will revert to China. The only question remaining is the destination of the Pacific Islands north of the Equator, which Japan claims.

Brazil Follows Great Powers

Paris, January 30.—Le Temps says that the chief Brazilian delegate to the Peace Conference has stated that with regard to questions of general interest Brazil would follow the lead of the Great Powers with whom she has always maintained the most friendly relations.

Balkans Question Discussed

London, January 31.—The official communique from Paris today announces:

At the meeting of the representatives of the five Great Powers this afternoon the delegates of the Great Powers composing the Inter-Allied Commission which is shortly proceeding to Poland stated the conclusions they reached after hearing the representatives of Poland and the Czecho-Slovak Republic regarding the provisional exploitation of the industrial district of Teschen. After hearing a report, on behalf of their colleagues, by M. Noulens and General Botha, the Allied Ministers decided to send Allied delegates to Teschen in order to assure the peaceful exploitation of that district in agreement with the Czechs and Poles, rending a settlement of the territorial question by the Conference.

The delegates of Rumania and Servia gave their views of their respective interests and rights in the Banat of Temesvar.

Paris, January 31.—Although the details have not yet been worked out respecting the provisional arrangements for dealing with the German colonies and the occupied Turkish territory, it is generally believed that the compromise will be satisfactory and will fulfil all reasonable hopes regarding the future of these territories as none will ever revert to Germany, Austria or Turkey.

The compromise at present merely indicates no more than the acceptance by the interested Powers of mandatory principles for the German and Turkish territories.

It is pointed out that the mandatory Power will require greater authority over the population in certain countries than in others, hence there must be several kinds of mandates.

The mandate for Mesopotamia will be offered to Great Britain.

The natural development of South West Africa will follow the lines of the provinces of the Union of South Africa, ending in complete self-government.

Respecting the German colonies adjacent to the British dominions, Le Temps anticipates a regime "bordering on absorption, pure and simple" and this is doubtless correct.

British conference circles consider that the mandatory Power must be allowed to work without interference even from the League of Nations as a case where intervention by the League would be necessary should never arise.

Prediction Of Solution

Paris, January 29.—Well-informed American circles believe that the difficulties regarding the German colonies will be solved by a system of mandates controlled by the League of Nations, thus internationalising the colonies as President Wilson desires but simultaneously giving the mandatory nation complete liberty of action as long as it is in accordance with the principles of the League. It is understood that this compromise was practically reached at the session of the Council of Great Powers yesterday evening.

Paris, January 30.—The Peace Conference Committee today continued the discussion respecting the German colonies. M. Simon, the French Minister of the Colonies, was present.

Paris, January 30.—M. Tardieu, the High Commissioner for Franco-American War affairs, told the foreign journalists this morning that the French and British Governments have accepted President Wilson's principle of mandatories for the enemy colonies, subject to their approval of the methods by means of which such mandates shall be given. An agreement on the mandate question will be reached today or tomorrow. All the Great Powers were working in close unison and their discussions were characterised with unanimity of sentiment.

Dominions Accede To Wilson

London, January 31.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says that it is understood that the Premiers of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have agreed on their own scheme regarding the powers to be delegated under the mandatory system and are urging this strongly upon the Peace Conference. It will provide practically freedom of administration on the present Dominion plan. President Wilson's theory of international ownership as applied to the German colonies is now the inevitable decision of the Conference. Japan today formally accepted this theory and, in view of the support it is receiving from the Imperial Cabinet, it is understood that South Africa will no longer oppose it. The only Government continuing to make formal objection today was Australia, which claims New Guinea, but as M. Clemenceau has promised to support the safeguarding of Australia's position, Australia will not continue independent opposition to President Wilson's plan.

Having accepted President Wilson's plan the British Government hopes for an easier solution of the problems connected with enemy territory in Asia and Central Africa, notably Mesopotamia, of which India expects to be the mandatory power. India also desires to be the mandatory of a large portion of German East Africa as a field of emigration.

The statements in the French press that Great Britain is considering a bargain with Spain for the return of Gibraltar are unfounded.

Position Of Australia Toward Colonies Stated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 29.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, and Mr. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, showed the greatest reluctance to discuss the attitude of the Peace Conference to the German colonies. In reply to the question: "Are General Botha, Mr. Massey and yourself satisfied with the position?" Mr. Hughes, after a pause, replied: "I prefer not to answer."

Paris, January 30.—Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, has communicated to Reuter's Agency the following statement received from the Commonwealth Government, which he stated represented, the attitude of the Government, the entire Australian people and himself.

The statement expresses a strong opinion against the restoration to Germany of the islands she formerly possessed in the Pacific, in which Australia is especially interested. It likewise emphatically objects to any form of international government of these islands. Australia desires these islands should henceforward be controlled either by Great Britain or Australia. In this it was not influenced by ambition of an extended territory but by the feeling that this free young nation must safeguard itself against future molestation and the only form of insurance available is government under the British flag.

As the Commonwealth already governs a substantial area of Oceania adjacent to the late German possessions, the Commonwealth Government feels that the success which has attended its development of these islands must appeal to the nations which have to judge Australia's claims. Australia's aims are not the exploitation of the natives but the development of the productive and industrial possibilities of these possessions for the future good of the present inhabitants as well as the safety of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Government feels strongly, after considering carefully the prospects of the nationalisation and neutralisation of Germany's late possessions in the Pacific as well as of the other countries formerly belonging to Germany, that nothing but complications will arise out of that method of control.

Many evidences have been tendered that this is practically the unanimous view of the people of Australia, who, with the Government, earnestly trust that Australia will be given the opportunity of safeguarding its future beyond doubt and proving its capacity to administer this great trust in the interests of humanity as well as of the people of the Commonwealth.

BALKANS PROBLEMS UP

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The representatives of the Great Powers met on Friday afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and took note of the report presented by M. Noulens and General Botha in the name of the Inter-Allied Commission which is to proceed to Poland. Several Allied delegates will be sent to Austrian Silesia to assure the carrying on of the work in the industrial basin of Silesia in agreement with the Czecho-Slovaks and Poles.

The meeting then commenced to deal with Balkan problems. It listened to statements of the views, interests and respective rights of Rumania and Servia in the Banat of Temesvar. M. Bratiano and M. Michu represented, the Rumanian Government and the Servian delegation was composed of M. Pachitch, M. Vesnicht and M. Trumbitch.

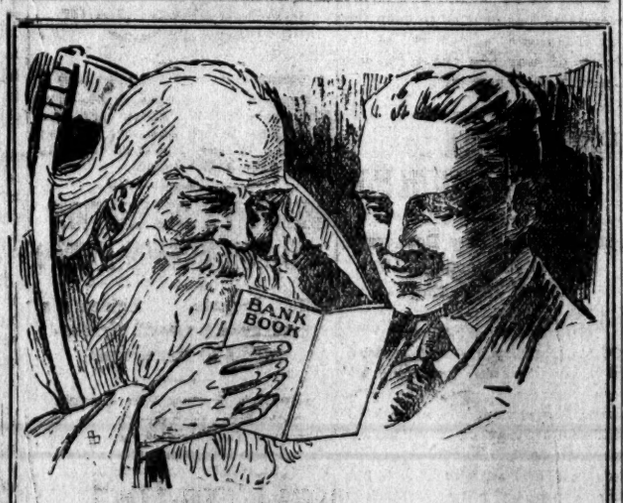
Czech-Pole Agreement

Paris, February 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy and the representatives of Japan met on Saturday at 3 p.m.

The conference approved the text of the provisional agreement between the Czechs and the Poles proposed by the delegates of the Powers on the subject of the Techen territory. The instructions of the Inter-Allied Commission which is proceeding to Poland were also definitely agreed and approved.

The delegates of Rumania, M. Bratiano and M. Michu, were then introduced and M. Bratiano made a thoroughly reasoned-out statement concerning the claims of Rumania.

The next meeting of the Allied delegates will take place on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.



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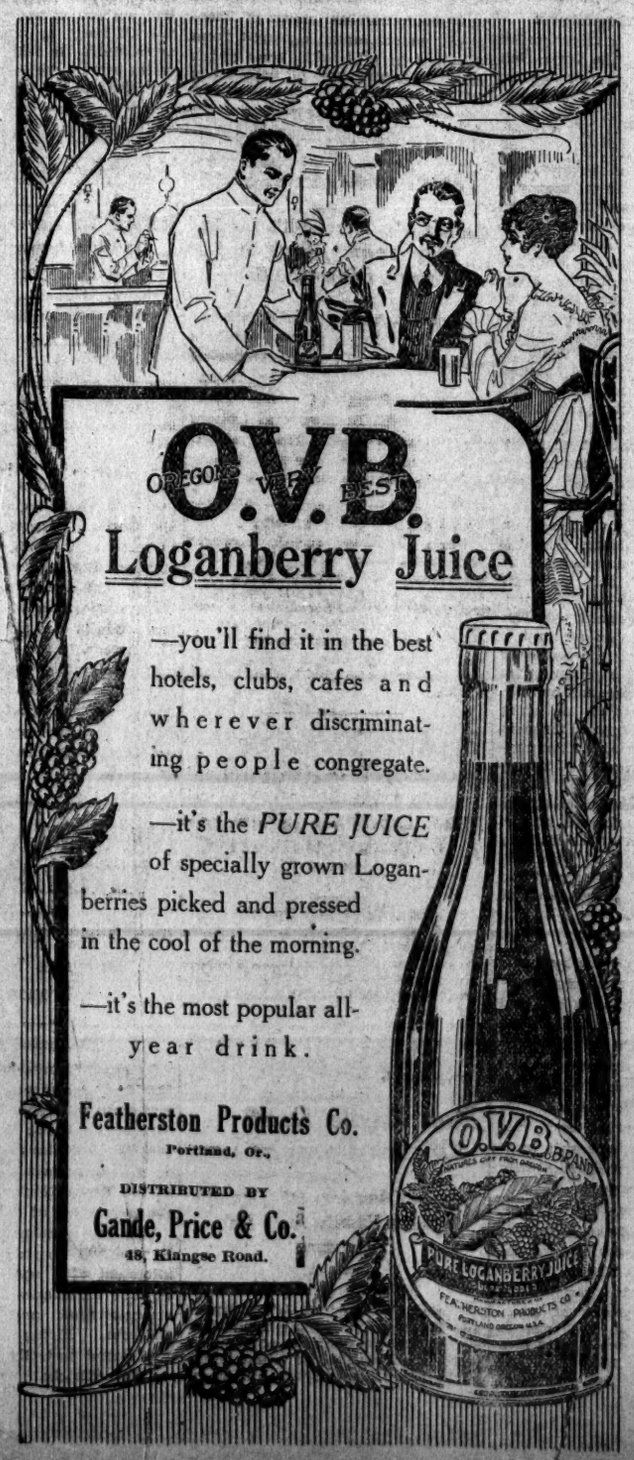
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ACCUSE COL. RUTHERFORD IN SETON MURDER CASE

Letters Found In Mrs. Rutherford's Bag Read In London Sensation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 29.—New light was thrown on the Seton shooting case today when Lieut.-Colonel Rutherford was brought up in the police court on a charge of wilful murder. The Public Prosecutor read a remarkable series of recent letters written by Mrs. Rutherford to her husband and found in the latter's bag. These were couched in moving and affectionate terms but reproached him for his behavior towards her. One letter referred to his awful temper and frequent illusage of her while another showed that she had tearfully resisted the efforts of friends to sue for a divorce but, at a subsequent date, she had decided to institute proceedings and asked him to facilitate the avoidance of publicity.

The hearing was adjourned.

EVIDENCE IS PRODUCED ON GERMANY'S GUILT

Viviani, French Premier When War Broke Out, Makes Important Statement

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Viviani, who was Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs at the moment when war broke out, made some further important statements which fix precisely once more the responsibilities of Germany and the conditions in which her aggressions were produced.

M. Viviani explained that it was only to take away from the enemy every pretext for frontier incidents that the French troops were kept back ten kilometers from the frontier. Having been informed on August 2, 1914, that seventeen violations of the frontier had taken place the French Government issued orders to drive back the aggressors but that they were not to be pursued into their own territory, thus throwing on the Germans the entire responsibility for hostilities for national reasons, both diplomatic and moral. M. Viviani added: "Germany was deduced to invent the story of the Nurnberg aeroplane, that inauspicious farce which even Germany itself did not swallow."

DANISH MILLS REOPEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, January 24.—7,000 bales of cotton have arrived and 3,000 more are expected in a few days. This will be sufficient for four months' consumption and will enable the mills to resume work employing 5,000 men who are now idle.

BEEF FROM MANCHURIA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—7,500 quarters of beef and 1,300 cases of poultry have arrived in London from Manchuria.

Shackelton's Ship Wrecked In Storm

Nimrod, Used By Sir Ernest On Antarctic Expedition, Lost Near Great Yarmouth

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—The s.s. Nimrod, famous as the vessel employed in Sir Ernest Shackelton's expedition to the Antarctic, has been wrecked near Great Yarmouth during a storm. Two of the crew of twelve were saved.

ALLIED COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS FOOD SUPPLY

Deals With Organisation For Relieving Occupied Territory And Needs Of Czecho-Slovaks

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The first sitting of the third session of the Supreme Inter-Allied Council for General Food Supply took place yesterday under the presidency of M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce. The Council dealt with the organisation for food supply of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine occupied by the Allies. Finally the Council discussed the most practical means for supplying the Czecho-Slovaks.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, January 27.—A Senate and House conference has reached an agreement on the Administration Bill appropriating $100,000,000 for European famine relief.

Freight Rates Drop On Australian Lines

Cargo From England Will Be Carried Cheaper, Shippers Decide

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 30.—At a meeting of the representatives of the Australian and New Zealand shipping lines yesterday it was decided to make a substantial reduction in freight from England, beginning in about a fortnight, when it is understood that the first non-controlled sailing will take place.

Song Program Today For Woman's Club

Music Of British Isles To Be Heard At The Carlton

The Musical Department of the American Woman's Club will give a concert for members and friends at 5 p.m. today at the Carlton Cafe. The program will be made up of "Songs of the British Isles." Professor Zalsman is among those to sing. Tea will be served at 4 o'clock.

Obituary

Mrs. George A. Fitch

The funeral of Mrs. George Ashton Fitch, who died at Dr. Fearn's sanitarium Saturday morning, was held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Sunday afternoon. The Rev. E. C. Darwent officiated and over 200 people attended.

Mrs. Fitch was ill but three weeks, suffering from a virulent attack of paratyphoid and succumbing when heart and kidney complications set in. The body was taken to the Bubbling Well Chapel Saturday night and the interment took place Sunday.

Alberta Castelane Kempton Fitch was born November 14, 1886, and was graduated from Vassar College in 1909. The following year, while touring England with her parents, she was married at Bristol to Mr. George A. Fitch, secretary of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. She came to China in 1911 and was well known here for her activities in the American Woman's Club, American Woman's University Club and the North Szechuen Road Mutual Improvement Association. She leaves a host of friends in all parts of China.

Mrs. Fitch is survived by her mother, Mrs. L. E. C. Kempton of 122 Dixwell Road; her husband and four children, Marion Cathleen, aged seven; George Kempton, five years; Albert Castelane, two years and eight months and Edith Chubbuck, six months old.

Mr. John Ritchie

Mr. John Ritchie, second engineer of the China Merchants Navigation Company steamer Kiangteen, who died at the Victoria Nursing Home Friday night, was buried at Bubbling Well Cemetery Sunday afternoon. The Reverend E. C. Darwent officiated.

Mr. Ritchie was 35 years old and the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ritchie, of Dumbarton, Scotland.

Miss Nina Keiser

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, February 3.—The Soochow foreign community was saddened yesterday morning by the announcement of the death of Miss Nina Keiser, sister of Mrs. W. B. Nance. Miss Keiser had been unwell for some days and had been losing strength rapidly for nearly a week in spite of all that could be done for her. She died from the effects of cerebral hemorrhage.

She was affectionately known by a large circle of friends as "sister" and she typified the part to all alike. She was universally loved and not only has Laura Haygood normal school lost a rare teacher, but the whole of Soochow will feel keenly the loss.

The services in Soochow were conducted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nance this morning at nine o'clock by Rev. Joseph Whiteside and were concluded in Shanghai by Rev. T. A. Hearn.

A large number of friends accompanied the remains to Shanghai.

REAR ADMIRAL CHADWICK, CIVIL WAR VETERAN, DEAD

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, January 27.—The death of Rear-Admiral French E. Chadwick, U. S. Navy (retired), is announced from his home at Newport, Rhode Island.

Rear-Admiral Chadwick, who retired in 1906, was a veteran of both the Civil and Spanish-American wars and during the former conflict was attached to the Marblehead in the famed pursuit of the Confederate steamers Florida and Talahassee.

Rear-Admiral Chadwick was nearly 75 years old at the time of his death, being born February 29, 1844, in Morgantown, West Virginia. He was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from West Virginia and graduated in 1864 and it was during the summer of that year that he was attached to the Marblehead. He attained his captaincy in 1897 and was made rear-admiral in 1903. From 1882 to 1889 he was naval attache at the American Embassy in London. During the Spanish-American war he was commander of the New York and chief of staff of Admiral Sampson, participating in most of the important engagements in the Atlantic during the war and being advanced five numbers in range for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. After the war he was made commander-in-chief of the South Atlantic Squadron, was president of the Naval War College and served in other official capacities in connection with the Navy Department.

Rear-Admiral Chadwick was the author of a number of books including works on the Civil and Spanish wars, the navy and diplomatic subjects. He was a councillor of the American Geographic Society and a member of most of the leading national literary organisations.

Missionary Society Meets This Evening

A regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held this evening at the Free Christian Church. A social hour, beginning at 7 p.m., will precede the business meeting at which the Rev. C. M. Myers will present a paper on "Mission Finance."

TEA SOLD FOR EXPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—One million pounds of tea was sold by auction for export yesterday. There was a good demand for the best teas, for which as much as 1/10 per pound was paid but a considerable quantity of cheaper descriptions were withdrawn unsold.

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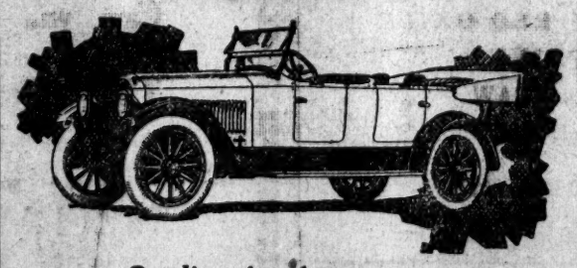

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40,000-mile tests of running over the mountains and country roads of the United States and Canada, and through the blizzard-drifted snow of the Chicago Speedway, have demonstrated the sturdiness of its construction and the correctness of its mechanical design.

Everything about the car is of the highest quality. The equipment includes such details as a silver-faced Warner speedometer, Waltham clock, mahogany glove-box in the back of the front seat, extension tonneau light that reaches any part of the car, and many other conveniences usual only to the highest-priced cars.

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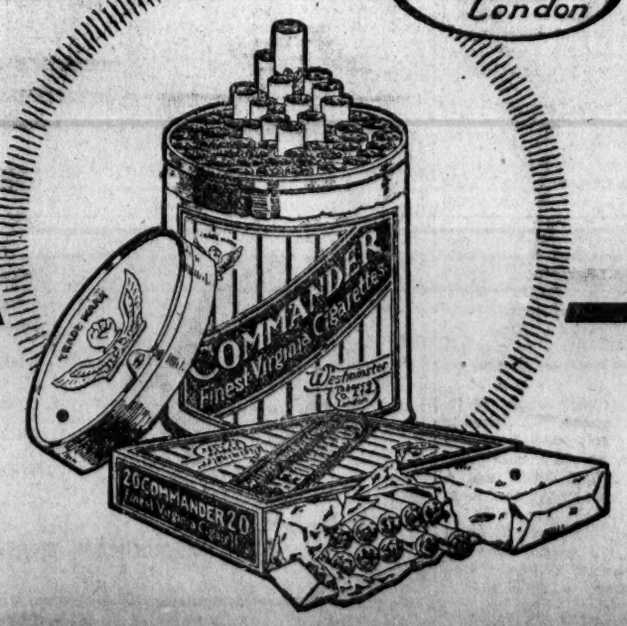

WORLD MUST WAR IS JAPANESE VIEW

General Staff Official Scouts Idea Of A League Of Nations

REPROVES AMERICA

Not Proper For United States To Discuss Conditions For Other Nations, He Says

Tokio, January 19.—That permanent peace can never be secured was the conclusion reached by Mr. Shozaburo Hoshino, chief of a section of the General Staff of the War Office, in answering his own question, "Can permanent peace be secured by a League of Nations?" in an address Friday night before a meeting of the Dai Nippon National Defense Society.

The idea of a League of Nations, he recognises, is one of the foremost issues of the day, but many sacrifices would have to be made by each member of such a league and really, he expressed it, for a League of Nations to be successful mankind must become God-like. The idea of such a league is fundamentally inconsistent, the General Staff chief said, for men must be perfect to assure its success, and if men are perfect the league is unnecessary.

If punishment is to be meted out to offenders of the laws of the league, an international army to enforce the laws is necessary. But soldiers usually fight because of their patriotism for their own country. They will not become enthusiastic for service to be rendered because it is obliged. Some may say that offenders will come to be regarded in due time as true enemies. But even Confucius loved the period of anarchic war in China, Laotse said justice and humanity will rise out of chaos, and Buddha and Christ lamented the decline of human sentiment and customs as the world progressed, said the speaker. Struggles among mankind will continue more bitter than ever. Justice and humanity will be interpreted differently in different times by different persons.

What should be kept in mind in connection with the League of Nations idea is the question of population. England has 374 persons per square mile, Japan 356, Germany 311, Italy 215, and America 31. It is not right to regard America with her sparse population with other nations of dense population and to say that what is right in one country is also right another, and to force the principle upon others. Germany suffers from lack of land to place surplus population, because England has already occupied colonies. She was led to take an aggressive policy.

It is not right for America with her sparse population to discuss in the same breath other nations which may be suffering from dense population. Has President Wilson in advocating a League of Nations considered the condition of population of other countries? People now generally regard peace as the world tendency and the opponents of peace as running counter to the present day progress. But such sentiment were born of the weariness of the great war and its horrors. In the future the world will continue the struggle of existence.

AMERICAN GIRL TO FLY IN TOKIO FEB. 1

Tokio, January 22.—Ruth Law, holder of the American nonstop cross-country record and breaker of all world's records for woman fliers, is a passenger on board the T.K.K. liner Tenyo Maru which is expected at Yokohama from San Francisco at daybreak. She will come to Tokio tomorrow morning, and will be received by the civilian aviators' society of Japan. For the benefit of the civilian aviators of Japan, Miss Law will make her only flight in Tokio, on February 1, from the aviation field near Shinagawa, between Tokio and Yokohama, before starting on a tour through the principal cities of Japan for the purpose of making exhibition flights.

From Japan Miss Law will go to China, and then to Java, the Straits Settlements and Siam.

Miss Law made her record breaking flight from Chicago to New York and as a result was asked by the United States government to make a ten-day cross-country tour over the cities of the American middle west on behalf of the Liberty Loan of 1917. Miss Law made the flight, the longest of its kind ever attempted. She started from Cleveland, Ohio, flew over the larger cities of northern Ohio, and then went on to Lincoln, Neb. From Lincoln she flew along the Missouri river course to St. Joseph and to Kansas City, thence to Hutchison, Kan., Eldorado and Wichita; south to Oklahoma; then north to Joplin, Webb City, Carthage and St. Louis, making the final landing in Chicago.

Miss Law will do stunt flying in Japan. She is the second woman to fly here, the first being Miss Katherine Stinson, who is now in England.

British Air Losses Six Thousand Dead

Seven Thousand Wounded And Three Thousand Missing, Is Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 31.—Press Bureau. The total casualties of the Flying Services during the period of the war were:

Officers: killed, 4,579; wounded, 5,369; missing, including prisoners of war, 2,794; interned, 45.

Men: killed, 1,587; wounded 1,876; missing, 384; interned, 39.

Greece Confident Of Getting Cyprus

Premier Venezelos Expresses Belief Island Will Be Ceded To His Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 30.—Interviewed by a representative of the Tribuna, M. Venezelos, the Greek Premier, spoke confidently of the prospective cession of Cyprus to Greece.

U.S. TRANSPORT ASHORE BUT ALL ABOARD SAFE

Narragansett Goes Aground On Way From France To England

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 1.—The American transport Narragansett from Havre for Southampton has run ashore at Bembridge Point. The train-ferry is standing by to receive the troops.

Later.—All on board the Narragansett have been saved.

Riots In Glasgow Result From Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted to remain. The whole of the Lanarkshire coalfield has been made idle, although the Miners' Federation requested the men to remain at work, because the miners have been unable to enter the pits past the massed pickets of other strikers today, a body of whom seized the offices of the Miners' Union at Hamilton and hoisted the red flag.

3,000 engineers have come out at Rosyth dockyard.

100,000 Idle In Scotland

It is estimated that 100,000 men are idle in Scotland.

The strike of employes of the Glasgow Corporation's Electric Power Station has paralysed additional industries but reserves of power enable the continuance of a supply for street lighting and hospitals while an independent station, whose loyal workers are boarded on the premises, maintains the tramway services.

Meetings of Municipal employes in Glasgow and Edinburgh have passed resolutions condemning strike methods.

The strikers in Belfast have commandeered a printing works for the purpose of publishing a strike newspaper.

Despite the settlement reached between the Railway Executive Committee and the Railwaymen's Union, the refusal of the Government to recognise the Stationmasters' and Supervisory Clerks' Section of the Railway Clerks' Association threatens trouble.

Cabinet Backs Up Bonar Law

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law's reply to Glasgow was sent after a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday. It is stated that the view of the Government is that those responsible for the strikes are certain men, not connected with Trade Unions, who are aiming at social revolution.

It is pointed out that the number of strikers is very small in proportion to the people actually working and it is thought that the present strikes, being irregular and against the Executives of the Trade Unions, must either end speedily in the absence of strike-pay or develop gross disorder or be taken up by the Trade Unions. The Government has taken all steps to preserve order and protect individuals and it hopes that the troubles will not be exaggerated so as to unduly alarm the public. The machinery established for settling disputes already operates in twenty trades and the Ministry of Labor is arranging its operation in thirty others. The Government feels that this machinery will be seriously impaired if the Government interfered in irregular strikes which question the validity of that machinery.

Telegrams from Belfast indicate that the greatest sufferers in the strikes are the workers themselves, especially those who have been thrown out of work against their will.

RIOTS IN GLASGOW

Riotous scenes occurred in Glasgow today where the strikers wrecked a dozen tramcars in the center of the city while cars in other parts of the town were smashed and one tobacconist and one jeweler's shop looted. The Riot Act was read, mounted and foot police charged the strikers and many were injured while several were arrested, including the strike leaders Gallagher and Kirkwood. The Sheriff and Chief Constable were struck by bottles.

London, February 1.—Rioting broke out in Glasgow while the deputation was inside the Town Hall awaiting the Lord Provost's reply regarding Government intervention. The crowd of strikers outside attempted to disable a tramcar and a soldier intervening to protect the conductorette precipitated the outbreak.

When the riot was at its height the Sheriff, surrounded by the municipal authorities, in the open square persisted in reading the Riot Act, despite a hail of missiles. Eventually Gallagher and Kirkwood were permitted to address the mob from the Town Hall and appealed to them to disperse quietly. The strikers marched off but indulged in rioting and some looting on other streets for two hours.

There was a recurrence of the rioting in the evening outside the Town Hall, the police being again compelled to charge the mob. Quiet was restored later.

There was also serious rioting in the mining districts of Lanarkshire, especially at Bells Hill, where much damage was done to property.

The situation in Belfast yesterday evening was unchanged. Patrols of strikers assisted the police to maintain order. Mr. Lloyd George has replied to a telegram from Mr. Joseph Devlin, asking the Government to intervene in Belfast, that he wholly concurs with Mr. Bonar Law's reply to the Lord Provost of Glasgow and says that the Government does not control the hours of labor in shipyards.

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POLICE WIN FROM CLUB IN SKOTTOWE CUP RACE

Recs Also Victors; Winners Now Meet St. Xavier's And Socony In Second Round

Skottowe Cup First Round	
Shanghai Football Club	1
Police	2
Shanghai Recreation Club	6
Customs	0

Two big games took place during the week end in the Skottowe Cup Competition. The Club entertained the Police and had to confess defeat by the odd goal in three and the Recs proved easy victors over the Customs by winning their game to the tune of 6 goals to nil.

This means that in the second round the Police meet St. Francis Xaviers and the Recs battle with Socony. The two winners will then have a tussle to see who will purloin the cup. At present the Police hold it and if Crookdake has anything to say in the matter it will stay where it is.

Police v. S. F. C.

In the Police v. Club game the latter had the advantage of their own ground and as far as the team went—on paper—it looked easy. But somehow or other the homesters never got going. They started off at a great pace but the Police stopped them and improved upon their defensive tactics by making a vigorous advance and then scoring. When half-time came the holders had the solitary goal in their favor.

With the change over the Police again went off with a bang. They have never played better this season. They met with a temporary check when Drake scored but this offset was neutralised by some brilliant work on the part of Special Westcott who took a long shot which no one could stop and again the Police were leading. And so it was to the end of the game. The score was two to one in the Police favor and that noble body hope once more to enter the final and come out with the cup for the second time.

A painstaking mathematician took count of the shots at goal. From his reckoning the Club took four pots, of which one proved successful and the Police had ten times, two of which were bulls, a third was counted off-side and the rest went wide.

Johnny Robertson again proved invaluable. The two Specials, Chadderton and Westcott, both played fine games and as a matter of fact the team was right on top of their form.

The S. R. C. v. Customs

The Recs met the Customs on the Police ground. The result was a foregone conclusion but the Customs—a second league team—played a wonderfully sporting game and are to be congratulated upon their work.

The Recs had matters very much in their own hands and with a win of six clear goals enter the second round.

Jewish Club Wins

The Jewish Recreation Club defeated the Football Club second eleven at Hongkew Park Saturday afternoon by a score of 10-0. Mislia scored eight of the ten goals for the winners.

The Jewish Club will play the Willows at Hongkew Park tomorrow afternoon.

The games that should have been played yesterday did not come off. Players from different teams turned out and they all want to know why.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

Vice-Captain's Team Wins

Teams piloted by C. C. Reneman and F. S. Bridges, captain and vice-captain, contended in the Harriers' Club's 4-mile cross-country run of last Saturday, the vice-captain's aggregation scoring a win by the narrow margin of 3 points. The winning team packed so well that its first three men in—J. Smeedan, T. McKenna and F. S. Bridges—took second, third and fourth position at the finish. Reneman was the first man home, covering the course in 26 minutes, 10 seconds. J. A. S. Alves acted as timekeeper and starter.

Golf Tourney Postponed

The Race Course championship tourney, scheduled by the Shanghai Golf Club for yesterday, has been postponed indefinitely.

Shanghai Rifle Association

The Shanghai Rifle Association's Committee for 1919 is composed of the following: Messrs. W. J. Monk (chairman), S. A. Ransom, O. L. Ilbert, W. T. Rose, G. Y. Woo and A. M. Collaco (secretary).

The following new members are reported: W. S. Brunning and J. A. Gunn (First Reserves); A. A Gall (American Co.); J. Pereira and S. A. Collaco (Portuguese Co.); Y. S. Fang and Chow Ching-eng (Chinese Co.); C. Reeves and J. Evans (Maritime Co.); H. Nomura, S. Okada, N. Tameda, W. Tachikawa, Y. Kawamond and T. Fujii (Japanese Co.); P. Markham (Machine Gun Co.).

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. W. T. Rose, was passed at the annual general meeting and is now in force: The value of the cups in all classes shall be Mex. $15, which shall not be paid in cash. Following the recommendation put forward at the annual general meeting, the Committee have decided that for the future no prize in any competition whatever shall be awarded in cash but must be taken in kind.

The Committee have provided a specially designed cleaning table fitted with six racks and cleaning rods for the use of members free of charge. Barrel and cartridge gauges and a barrel clearer are also available and all those accessories are at the disposal of members on all occasions on which the Association uses the range. The Committee will also put on sale flannelette cleaning patches made up in bundles of 100. Price $1 for 5 bundles or 25 cent per bundle for smaller quantities.

Following is the program of S.R.A. open shooting events and Annual Rifle Meeting for 1919:

March (open event)—The Siberian Cup. Saturday, March 15, from 2 p.m. Entrance fee $1. (P. E. $2.).

April (open event)—The Shanghai Charity Cup. Saturday, April 19, from 2 p.m. (Fourth competition).

May (members only)—Annual Rifle Meeting. Saturdays, from 6 to 9 a.m. and from 2 to 6 p.m. and Sundays, from 6 a.m to 6 p.m. May 10, 11, 17 and 18.

July (open event)—The Shanghai Charity Cup. Sunday, July 20, from 6 to 9 a.m. (Fifth competition).

September (open events)—The Shanghai .303 Championship. Saturday, 13th, from 2 p.m. (first stage); Sunday, 14th, from 3 p.m. (second stage); Monday, 15th, from 7 a.m. (third stage).

The Arethusa Cup.—Friday, September 19, from 6 to 9 a.m.

The N.R.A. Medal.—Saturday, September 20, from 2 p.m.

October (open events)—The Shanghai Charity Cup. Thursday, October 9, from 6 a.m. (Sixth competition).

The Shanghai "All Comers" Championship.—Saturday 18, from 2 p.m. (first stage); Sunday, 19th, from 7 a.m. (last stage).

Kiangwan Races Today

The official meeting of the International Recreation Club, scheduled to start at the Kiangwan track yesterday, will begin today. Races are also carded for tomorrow, Thursday and Saturday. A big crowd was at the course yesterday morning but it was impossible to run the races because of the condition of the track after the heavy frost Sunday night.

REDS TAKE CLOSE GAME FROM LEAGUE LEADERS

34-30 Victory Shakes Blues Down To Third Place In Basketball Series

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rowing Club	3	1	.750
American School	2	1	.666
Y.M.C.A. Blues	3	2	.600
Training School	3	2	.600
Y.M.C.A. Reds	1	3	.250
U. S. Navy	1	4	.200

The Y.M.C.A. Reds won their first game of the league season yesterday, a keenly waged contest wherein they trimmed their Blue brethren by the margin of four points, thereby jolting the latter into third position in the race. The game was played on the Y.M.C.A. floor, the final score being 34-30. Following are the details:

Blue Team (30)			Red Team (34)	
Hening	8	lf	McCloy	12
Nichols	6	rf	Swenson	14
Glauque	11	c	Swan	4
			Starrett	2
Robert	2	lg	Wilner	2
Bladley	3	rg	Geldart	0

Goals from floor: Hening 4, McCloy 6, Nichols 3, Swenson 6, Glauque 4, Swan 1, Roberts 1, Starrett 1, Wilner 1, and Bradley 1.

Goals from fouls: Glauque 3, Swan 2, Bradley 1 and Swenson 2.

Time: 20 minutes half periods. Referees: Yao and Neprud. Timer: Lee. Scorer: Hoh.

American School Wins

On Saturday the American School five beat the Navy team 28 to 12 and moved up to second position in the league standings. The figures read:

Navy (12)		American Sch. (28)
Pierson, Bull	lf	Simon, Haskell
Conner, Mack	rf	Campbell
Morse	c	Garritt, Simon
Flaherty	lg	D. McGinnis
Culvin, Folsom	rg	J. McGinnis

Goals from floor: Pierson 1, Morse 5, Simon 1, Campbell 7, Garritt 1, Haskell 4. Goals from fouls: Simon 2.

On Thursday the Navy five will play the Y.M.C.A. Training School on the Y.M.C.A. floor at 8 p.m.

YOUNG TURK LEADERS PLACED UNDER ARREST

To Face Trial For Part In Atrocities Against Christians During War

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Constantinople says that the Government has arrested the most important and most dangerous members of the Committee of Union and Progress, including the general secretary of the committee and the two governors who were responsible for the deportations of the Christian inhabitants of Thrace and Asia Minor, also the Ottoman delegate on the Board of the Public Debt and the former financial agent of the committee. Public opinion considers that this measure should have been taken long ago and that it constitutes only the first step in the repression of the crimes committed by the Committee of Union and Progress.

Howitt-Phillips Plays

"Tiger's Cub"

"How did you like it?" I asked a small youngster after seeing the Howitt-Phillips Company play "Tiger's Cub." The enthusiastic reply was "Ripping, just like Henty!" That is about as good a criticism as one could have. In the rapidity of the action; in the numerous thrills; in the simplicity of the structure; "Tiger's Cub" is just the sort of yarn a boy likes, and I confess to liking boys' stories.

The company were a great deal more at home in this piece than in "Fanny's First Play." I did not like the way Leonard Stephens handled the objectionable youth in that piece but on Saturday night he made a distinct hit as "Sheriff Cassor."; in fact his portrayal was the best bit of work in the whole show. His make-up was good and an American told me that his accent was dandy.

Walter Vincent was powerful as "Hank Bloss." It is the best thing I have seen him in so far. Ronald Riley was convincing as usual. The "Lone Wolf" of Messenger Bellis was quite a nice little study. H. B. Waring had the juvenile lead again and easily won the sympathy of an interested audience. His make-up in the last act made him resemble in the most striking manner Mr. Martin Harvey.

As "The Cub" Miss Doris Phillips had a difficult part to which she was not altogether suited but she brought all her experience to her aid and was acceptable. Miss Olive Stevens got in a good deal of the "Lady Macbeth" business as "Hilda Tempest."

'The Case Of Lady Camber'

"I think you simply splendid," said Miss Godart to Mr. Charles Howitt at the very end of the play, "The Case of Lady Camber." For once I did not agree with her. I like Charles Howitt, and have done so now for years, and I like the way he tackles most of his parts, but last night he was not "simply splendid." In fact I should say he was simply—well not altogether up to the mark. I had a nasty feeling deep down that the play did not suit the company. I had another queer feeling that the lines were horribly shaky; and yet again I had another feeling that the players themselves were not altogether in sympathy with their work. I wonder if I had a liver? Well, if I had it was shared with quite a lot of others who attended the show.

Now, let me be fair. Miss Lilian Stanbridge in the part of "Peach" was just that. She had a low, very low, comedy part and she just revelled in it. She was the one relief to the whole show. Miss Godart worked hard and I thought that she really did poison that poor wife. H. B. Waring was not quite as nice as usual but the part is not a bit in his line. Charles Bradley did very well with the portrayal of Sir Bedford Slufter, and Miss Doris Phillips put in quite a nice bit of acting in the part of Lady Camber. Miss Grace Ray took the role of Lady Matilda Rye but she just wasn't the part.

Tonight: "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

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WEATHER

Cloudy but fine weather. Fresh to strong winter monsoon along the whole coast.

DEATH

FITCH—On February 1st, 1919, in Shanghai, Alberta Kempton, wife of George Ashmore Fitch. Funeral at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, February 2nd, 3 p.m.

21058

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 4, 1919

The Young Nation Teaching The Old---Old China And New America

(*New York Sun*)

THE arrival in New York of an embassy from the Chinese Republic, on its way to the congress of the nations, compels reminiscence. History is often better illuminated by the rays from reflectors than by the first candle light of events.

In the late '30s some American and Scottish merchants organised in China's one open port of Canton the Morrison Education Society. It was named after the great pioneer from England. They called out the young American Samuel Robbins Brown, who founded the first school in China for the elementary and systematic study in English of the language, literature and history of the Chinese. After ten years of wonderful success Brown brought to America three promising Chinese boys—the first seen among us. One, Yung Wing, went through Yale and in after years brought 120 lads to our schools. Brown, the American schoolmaster abroad, was the van leader of a great host and the leavener of a mighty mass.

One can scarcely conceive of a Chinese republic without these American influences—and we have named only one typical case—which include printing presses that have issued more than a billion of pages, in books, newspapers, tracts and broadsides on every subject of human interest. Brown was indeed a typical American. Returning from China he became the intellectual founder of the first chartered college for women, that at Elmira, N. Y. From 1859 he gave twenty years of educational service in Japan, raising up scores of "intellectuals" in many professions. Verily, his cultured mother, our first hymnist, Phoebe Hinsdale Brown, hid her leaven in "three measures of meal." Yet even before Brown there were the large hearted American merchants in China. Under "the flowery flag" raised at Canton in 1784 the record of these pioneers is one of honesty and generosity.

Now, the Chinese, though slow to change, have illustrated two or three old proverbs of Æsop and one or two of their own. Proud, haughty, even contemptuous of "the outside barbarians," we incline to believe that American willingness to appreciate and go at least half way was more efficacious than European bombardments. The cloak of aloofness, tightly wrapped in a storm, was thrown off in sunshine. From the Continental officer of artillery, Major Gray, sailing in the ship Empress from New York late in 1783 to raise the Stars and Stripes in China, Samuel Robbins Brown, and thence to Anson Burlingame, China gained many friends from America. The remitting of $13,000,000 of the Boxer indemnity, for the education of Chinese students in America—after cutting down one-half of the mulct which Germany proposed—and the open door policy of John Hay, are but specimen pages in a chronicle of friendship which changed China from an attitude of apparently invincible pride, tending to insolence, into a gladly docile pupil. It is not Chauvinistic self-conceit but a simple statement of the facts, declared more by the Chinese themselves than by us, that their best and most trusted friend among nations is the United States. Indeed, the full inventory of American altruistic investment in China, schools, hospitals, edifices for humanitarian intent and purpose, and the wealth of devoted manhood and womanhood sent from our homes, would surprise most Americans.

Wisdom is best justified by her own children, and in China's lore is a proverb telling her modern wise men that the young may become teachers of the old. Today there is a new landscape of events, with perspective and opportunity denied to their elders of a half century ago. Within a "cycle of Cathay," that is, sixty years, autocracy and a throne filled by alien conquerors have passed away, and China has become "the Central Glorious People's country."

Among the monosyllabic names in the embassy of December, 1918, now with us, one recognises the alumni of Cornell, of Yale, of Columbia and of Harvard, as well as of St. John's (Shanghai) and other American schools in Peking, Foochow and Changsha. In our women's colleges are also Chinese girls whose fathers and grandfathers were taught by Americans. Born of some of the eleven hundred Chinese students who have come to America there are now in United States little folks in the fourth generation of the culture begun by Americans.

Space prevents us from expanding, by illustration, the truth in the Chinese proverb. Is Asia alone our pupil? Has not Europe profited also from lessons derived from America? Do not her statesmen and the more or less leaderless people turn westward for cheer and inspiration? Again is ancient wisdom justified. Herodotus tells us of the prize offered to him who should first, on a certain day, discern the initial ray of the rising sun. All looked one way except one. The average gazer faced the direction of the day spring, but the winner, turning to the west, pointed to the beams which had already whitened the summit of a neighboring high tower. Now, if America refuses to be second and so forges ahead so rapidly and so surely as to be the beacon and high tower of hope to the nations, east and west, what remains for us to be and do?

Let our modest heroes returning from the test of democracy in war tell the reality, even in silence. Do they boast or brag? Not they, for true democracy means the leveling up in things of the spirit. Brotherhood, which is only another name for the rule of the people, and the symbolism of the Stars and Stripes, spells "Noblesse oblige." As surely as under coronet and casque and plume, in the code of knighthood, it was taught that the privileged should be chivalrous and share gifts and the blessings flowing from opportunity with those less favored, so most certainly have the teaching of our fathers, with our favoring environment, raised up a generation of heroes without fear and without reproach. In a word, the Americans of 1918 have demonstrated that democracy, even on a large scale, will work great good for the soul as well as the body.

China does well to come to the land of Washington, who appointed his friend Major Gray to raise our flag in China, even in our nation's infant days, for there is no brighter page in our national history than that which records American altruism, national policy and a determination to continue the work of Gray, Abeel, Brown, Burlingame, Williams, Martin, May and the mighty host of the unnamed friends of China who have gone from our shores.

On The Other Foot

A few weeks ago reference was made to the importation of about two hundred Chinese laborers into Japan. They were engaged by an iron works in Hiroshima Prefecture. We now learn that they have been sent back to their country, because the authorities, by virtue of a law concerning the importation of contract labor, have refused permission for their employment. It seems to us, says the Herald of Asia, that the Government was well-advised in taking the step referred to and it is to be hoped that for the benefit of our laborers, the doors of this country will always be kept closed against all cheap foreign labor. By the way, this affair ought to enlighten some of our press which insist on the removal of restrictions on our immigrants to America and Australia. They will see that it is perfectly legitimate on the part of the Americans and Australians to try to protect the interests of their laborers by refusing to admit into their lands our laborers, who are sure to oust them in competition.

Japanese Democracy And Shinto

The Japan Chronicle writes editorially: It is curious to note that in the advocacy of democracy in Japan its supporters follow a custom which has marked almost all movements throughout Japanese history. Contending parties always endeavored to regularise their acts or contentions by the name or influence of the Mikado. Even the Shogunate, which reduced the power of the Mikado to the lowest ebb, exercised authority in his name, while in the reaction against the Shogunate which led to the Restoration in 1868, the revolutionary forces used the name of the Mikado to attain their ends, and for a long time the struggle continued between the opposing groups for the possession of the person of the Emperor and the prestige and authority associated therewith. So we find today that both Mr. Ozaki Yukio and Dr. Nitobe endeavor to support their modern theories of government by appealing to the Mikado tradition. In the case of Mr. Ozaki, every chapter of his book on democracy ends with a quotation from one of the Mikados in support of his theories. Democracy in no other country has taken this form, and its employment marks the difference between such advocacy in Japan and elsewhere. The movement is of much interest to the psychologist, and it will be interesting to note how far it goes. While the bureaucrats rely on the ancient records to establish their case against change, the progressists draw inspiration from exactly the same records to support their advocacy of reforms, somewhat as students of the Bible of all schools extract from the sacred text justification for their divergent views and theories of life.

The present movement is of importance because it was the revival of the study of Shinto in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century which, as is now evident, led to the downfall of the Shogunate, though it was long before the tendency of the movement was understood. Motoori, who was born in 1730, devoted himself to the study of ancient records, with the result that he made a strenuous attack on the Chinese philosophy which held sway under the Shogunate, and by implication condemned the Shogunate for its usurpation of power. He declared that as foreign countries (China and India, particularly the former) are not the special domain of the Sun Goddess, they have no permanent rulers, and evil spirits, having found a field of action, have corrupted mankind "In those countries," he said, "any bad man who could manage to seize on the power became a sovereign. . . . The most powerful and cunning of these rulers succeeded in taming their subjects, and having secured their position, became an example for other to imitate. . . . The principles which they [the Chinese Holy Men] established are called michi (ethics), and may be reduced to two simple rules, namely, to take other people's territory and to keep fast hold of it." In this respect reorganised Japan would seem to have followed to some extent the teaching of the Chinese Holy Men, but Motoori would doubtless argue, if he were alive today, that the Japanese had the right to extend their territory, while the Chinese had none, for he declares that as the Japanese are descendants of the gods the tenet that Japan ranks far above all other countries is a natural consequence. "No other nation is entitled to equality with her, and all are bound to do homage to the Japanese sovereign and to pay tribute to him."

As to democracy as the word is understood today, there is little of it to be discovered in Motoori's writings as summarised by Sir Ernest Satow. "When things go right of themselves," he says, "it is best to leave them alone. In ancient times, although there was no prosy system of doctrine in Japan, there were no popular disturbances, and the Empire was peacefully ruled. It is because the Japanese were truly moral in their practice that they required no theory of morals, and the fuss made by the Chinese about theoretical morals is owing to their laxity in practice." When it is considered that this book, which had a great vogue in Japan, was written about the same time as Rousseau's Social Contract, it becomes evident how striking is the difference between Europe and Japan in the development of thought. On the question of implicit obedience to the decrees of the ruler, Motoori is uncompromising. "The Sun Goddess," he writes, never said, "Disobey the Mikado if he be bad, and therefore, whether he be good or bad, no one attempts to deprive him of his authority. He is the immovable ruler who must endure to the end of time, as long as the sun and moon continue to shine."

This was a bold statement, considering the actual position to which the Shogunate had reduced the Imperial House at that time. Probably it was intended as a rebuke, for, without mentioning the Tokugawa, he proceeds to censure the actions of the Ashikaga Shoguns and others who took up arms against the sovereign, such persons being in his opinion under the baleful influence of Chinese learning. Replying to the remark of a critic, that "to obey and revere a sovereign, no matter whether he be good or bad, is the part of women," Motoori declares that it is not safe to allow subject to criticise the acts of their prince. "Thus, even if the prince be bad, to venerate, respect, and obey him in all things, though it may seem like a woman's duty, is the right way of action, which does not allow of the obligations of a subject towards his prince ever being violated." Nor was Motoori alone in this view of the relation between the ruler and the subject, or in his placing Japan above all other nations. Hirata Atsutane, who was born in 1776 and lived well on into the nineteenth century, sets forth the position of Japan in no hesitating terms. "Our country," he says, "owing to the facts that it was begotten by the two gods Izanagi and Izanami, was the birthplace of Amaterasu-o-mikami, and is ruled by the Sublime Descendants for ever and ever, as long as the universe shall endure, is infinitely superior to other countries, whose chief and head it is; its people are honest and upright of heart, and are not given to useless theorising and falsehoods like other nations, and thus it possesses correct and true information with regard to the origin of the universe." Commentaries on the Japanese Constitution the late Prince Ito, quoting the first Article, which reads: "The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal," makes some comments which are not unlike the opening passage of the quotation above. "At the outset," he explains, "this article states the great principle of the Constitution of the country, and declares that the Empire of Japan shall, to the end of time, identify itself with the Imperial dynasty unbroken in lineage, and that the principle has never changed in the past, and will never change in the future, even to all eternity."

Such doctrines as those enunciated by Motoori and Hirata are not, of course, unknown in Europe. Sir Robert Filmer, for example, a writer of the seventeenth century, had considerable support for his theory that the government of a family by the father is the true original model of all government. In the beginning of the world, he said, God gave authority to Adam, who had complete control over his descendants even as to life and death. From Adam this authority was inherited by Noah; and Filmer quotes as not unlikely the tradition that Noah sailed up the Mediterranean and alloted the three continents of the old world to the rule of his three sons. From Shem, Ham, and Japheth the patriarchs inherited the absolute power which they exercised over their families and servants; and from the patriarchs all kings and governors (whether a single monarch or a governing assembly) derive their authority, which is therefore absolute, and founded upon divine right. The difficulty that a man "by the secret will of God may unjustly" attain to power which he has not inherited appeared to Filmer in no way to alter the nature of the power so obtained, for "there is, and always shall be continued to the end of the world, a natural right of a supreme father over every multitude." The king is perfectly free from all human control. He can not be bound by the acts of his predecessors, for which he is not responsible; nor by his own, for "impossible it is in nature that a man should give a law unto himself"—a law must be imposed by another than the person bound by it. With regard to the English Constitution, he urged that the Lords only give counsel to the King, the Commons only "perform and consent to the laws of parliament," and the King alone is the maker of laws, which proceed purely from his will. It is monstrous that the people should judge or depose their King, for they would then be judges in their own cause.

From some of the contentions advanced by Prince Ito in his Commentaries on the Japanese Constitution, it might almost appear that he had read and adopted Filmer's views. For example, he writes: "The sovereign power of reigning over and of governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from His Ancestors, and by Him bequeathed to His posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which He reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in this Most Exalted Personage, who thus holds in His hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain, in the human body, is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and the different parts of the body. . . . His Imperial Majesty has Himself determined a Constitution, and has made it a fundamental law to be observed both by the Sovereign and the people."

In Europe the doctrine of Divine Right, which had considerable support in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, has now completely disappeared. It found its last refuge in Russia, which, as the result of the Revolution, has now swung to the opposite extreme. But in Japan the doctrine is still a living force, so that even the advocates of democracy utilise it in their campaign, their contention being that the identity of feeling and interest between the Sovereign and his people, exhibited throughout history, is the true and stable form of democracy which a bureaucratic form of government tends to destroy. They are able with some effect to point to the condition of China and Russia as examples of evils due to the disturbance of the equilibrium between Sovereign and people, and in thus demonstrating their loyalty deprive the bureaucracy of a weapon that might be used against them. It is noteworthy that throughout all the changes of the last fifty years in thought and conditions the veneration of the people for the Imperial House has increased rather than diminished. When Motoori, in his zeal for the revival of Shinto, published towards the end of the eighteenth century the work from which we have quoted above, wherein he declared the divinity of the Mikado, he was answered by a scholar named Ichikawa, who boldly asserted: "The ancestors of the Mikado were not gods but men, and were no doubt worthy to be reverenced for their virtues, but their acts were not miraculous or supernatural. If the ancestors of living men were not human beings, they are more likely to have been birds or beasts than gods." This illustrates the great latitude that was allowed in Tokugawa days. As late as the sixth decade of the nineteenth century, Townsend Harris, the first United States representative in Japan, reports that the officials with whom he came in contact often spoke most disparagingly of the Mikado as having no influence or importance. The so-called imperialist party adopted a very different attitude, and when the Restoration was accomplished, and the Imperial House was once more supreme in the State, loyalty was the prime lesson inculcated on the people. A striking proof of the success of the statesmen of the Meiji era is the form taken by the advocacy of democracy in this country.

'G.B.S.' On Lloyd George

Speaking at Birkenhead in support of the Labor Party during the election campaign, Mr. George Bernard Shaw said the Conservatives had made an uncommonly good bargain in this election. They had not given their support for nothing, and did not give their support at the beginning of the war for nothing.

We had inherited a difficult and dangerous position. Before the war Germany was the Power most feared. We had smashed her, and now we were the dreaded power. Our junkers and militarists would use their power exactly as Germany used hers; and, if so, other nations would make combinations against us, and we should share the fate of Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George trusted Hindenburg to keep the war going until the spring that he could have a khaki election. Hindenburg crumbled, and the war ended. Now Mr. Lloyd George's supporters were trying to get questions about the war into their campaign, such as the treatment of prisoners and "What are you going to do with the Kaiser?" What more could they do to him? They had made a red-herring of him. They could not charge the Kaiser with crime. War was not crime. It was one of the most respectable occupations in history. When Sir F. E. Smith demanded the Kaiser's prosecution it was because he wanted the job of doing it.

Did they not think Mr. Lloyd George could have kept that election until some more opportune time? Could they imagine the rashness of a statesman snatching at something to please his Conservative friends and forgetting the large interests of the world?

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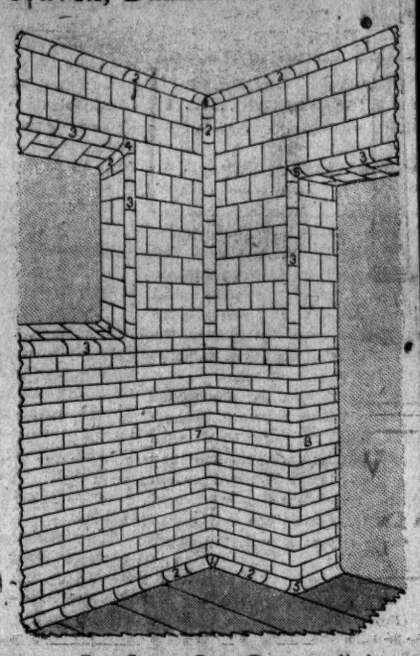
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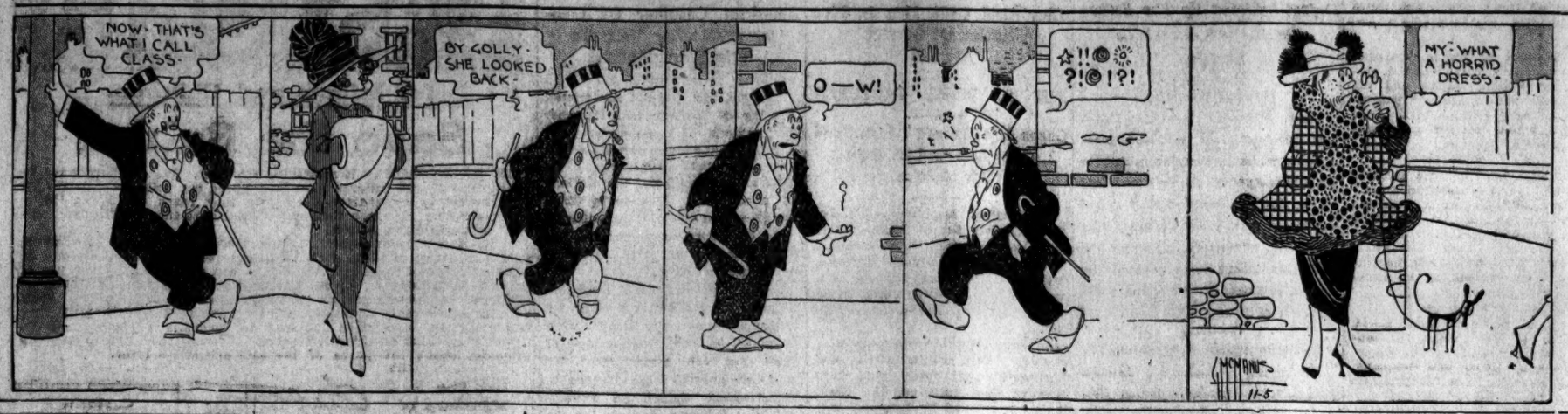
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



William II

A Character Sketch Of The Last Hohenzollern

By Sir Valentine Chirol
(From The London Times)

For he hath said in his heart: Tush, I shall never be cast down; there shall no harm happen unto me.

This verse occurs in one of the Psalms (X. vi.) appointed to be read at Evening Prayer on the second day of the month. On the memorable evening of August 2, 1914, when William II. had at last thrown off the mask and flung at us also, by marching his armies across the frontiers of neutral Belgium, the wanton challenge by which he thought to consummate his life-schemes of world dominion, my old friend, the late Sir Cecil Spring Rice, whose prescience had long ago read the catastrophic trend of the young Emperor's ambitions when he and I were together in Berlin during the first decade of the new reign, cited to me those singularly appropriate words of the Psalmist, adding, with all the fervor of his patriotic faith, "But it rests still with us to see that the last verse of the same Psalm shall also be fulfilled, and 'that the man of the earth be no more exalted.'"

It was in that spirit that on the very next day the British people took up William II.'s challenge, and for four and a quarter years has borne its share, and more than its share, in the greatest and most righteous struggle in the world's history. And now the end has come, and, verily, "the man of the earth" is no more "exalted," but "cast down" into the dust, fleeing ignominiously both from the foe whom he had once dared to call "contemptible" and from the wrath of his own people who have turned away from him to the very men whom he formerly denounced as "churls without a fatherland."

A Man Of Ruthless Energy

There is none to pity him, but it would be merely to belittle the tremendous effort it has required to hurl him down from the pinnacle on which he stood only a few years ago as the arbiter of the world's destinies if we were to deny to him certain elements of daemonic greatness. Only a man who had taught himself to believe that he was born something more than a man, who was possessed of ruthless energy and untiring industry, who combined the most extraordinary versatility of methods with a fixity of purpose that amounted almost to an obsession, could have exploited as he did to his own ends all the material and intellectual forces of a gifted and laborious and, with obvious limitations, highly educated nation, until it became difficult to say whether he was rather the creator or the embodiment of a morally perverted Germany that "combined the wicked cunning of old age with the lustful forcefulness of youth." His insatiable egotism was only equalled by his belief in his own heaven-born omniscience and omnipotence. He was determined to excel in all things; was a War Lord "in shining armor," and as "the Admiral of the Atlantic" who was to place "the Trident in Germany's right hand"; as a prophet and a preacher who had inherited the virile German of Luther; as a consummate disciple of his favorite ancestor, Frederick the Great, in the most tortuous wiles of secret diplomacy; as the unerring patron of the fine arts and the far-sighted promoter of German commerce, industry, and finance, and even as an expert authority on all the latest developments of applied science which could minister to the economic as well as the military supremacy of his German Empire. Did he not boast, when he dropped the old pilot and set Germany—"full steam ahead"—on her new course, that he himself was "to lead her forth into undreamt-of days of splendor and prosperity"?

A Consummate Actor

A strange blend of mediæval mysticism and of the coarsest modern materialism, he could exercise an almost hypnotic charm on those whom it suited him to persuade or to cajole, and he could be brutal beyond words even to the most loyal of his servants when they had outlived his liking. Intolerant of any contradiction, he surrounded himself for choice with mediocrities and sycophants. Always ready to lend an ear to tale bearers, he was quick to believe at once the very worst even of those who had been, perhaps for years, his chosen friends and confidants. His own private life never laid him open to reproach, but foul and notorious scandals occurred frequently amongst his immediate entourage, and Berlin became under his very eyes the most depraved capital in Europe. A consummate actor, with the whole world, unfortunately, as his stage, he would at one moment play the vulgar buffoon with his intimates, and at the next assume in public the sternest Olympian brow. His language, always extravagant, was often that of a mere bombastes furioso, and those who watched him most closely suspected long ago that behind the bully lurked the coward. His ferocious exhortation, abundantly carried out, to the German troops before they sailed for China at the time of the Boxer troubles gave a foretaste of the "methods of frightfulness" which have covered the German name, as well as his own, with infamy during the last four years.

A Lover Of Pomp

He revelled in the pageantry of royalty, and especially in the pomp and circumstance of foreign travel, but always with a bagman's eye to the chance of "doing business." Straight, for instance, from Constantinople, where he had not shrunk from embracing the "Red Sultan" still dripping with the blood of the Armenian massacres as the price of the famous Baghdad railway concession, he made a solemn entry into Jerusalem in 1898 masquerading as a Crusader, and a fortnight later at Saladin's tomb in Damascus proclaimed himself "the protector of the 300,000,000 (!) Mahomedans who revere in the Sultan Abdul Hamid the spiritual head of their religion." It was chiefly on the baser or weaker sides of human nature that he knew how to play. Unlike Bismarck, who admitted the existence of certain imponderabilia with which even he was bound to reckon, William II. refused to believe that there were moral and spiritual forces in the world which he could not bend to his own will or shatter with his "mailed fist." He could never read behind the superficial vanities of cosmopolitan Paris into the great soul of France. Whilst some features of English life appealed to the better instincts he had inherited from the mother in whom, nevertheless, he always resented die Engländerin, he loathed and despised British ideals of freedom and the political institutions which embody them. He knew the value of British sea-power, and was doubtless one of the very few Germans who appreciated the importance of Heligoland when he obtained its surrender from Lord Salisbury in 1890. At first he hoped to cast Great Britain for the part of Germany's "naval Austria," but from a false friend he grew to be our bitter and implacable enemy, and built up a fleet that, when Der Tag came for it, should destroy the British Empire.

A Law Unto Himself

Innumerable were his activities, and he persued them all with the feverish strenuousness of an unbridled imagination and a brilliant but unbalanced intellect. No man worked harder than he did in a country of hard workers. But, to his own undoing and to that of Germany, he acknowledged no responsibility to anyone but himself. In all things he was a law unto himself. Voluntas regis suprema lex was the motto he wrote in the Golden Book presented to him once at Munich, and on the Order of the Day of the first Reichstag he opened he inscribed, with a meaning very different from St. Paul's, the words from I. Corinthians, xv., 10: "By the grace of God, I am what I am." For William II. God was, indeed, little more than a tutelary deity, privileged to be "the ancient ally of my house." Truth was not in him. As his mother, the Empress Frederick, once bitterly remarked: "The trouble with Willy is that he has never been able to tell the truth, not even to himself." With his Machiavellian ancestor, he was convinced that "the world is governed only by trickery and deceit." Then when trickery and deceit had done their work the last word—das erlosende Wort—belonged to him who wielded the mightiest sword. And what sword could have seemed to him mightier in August, 1914, than the German army with the whole German nation behind it, drilled, equipped, and tutored through and through to war?

His sword has perished, and he himself survives, a fugitive and an outcast, the last, and history will probably say, the meanest of the Hohenzollerns. That he has been doomed or has chosen to survive the abject humiliation he has brought upon himself as well as the hideous ruin he has brought upon his country and the untold sufferings he has brought upon the whole world, completes the measure of his downfall, unredeemed as his whole conduct throughout the war has been by a single spark of chivalry or humanity.

A Visit To The German Trenches

By Lieut. J. E. Roscamp, R. E.

It was shortly after midnight and very dark when two small parties, about thirty strong, crept through the "sallyport" under the parapet and so reached "No Man's Land."

Our own barbed wire entanglements had already been prepared for the expedition, and, with the exception of having to wade through the icy water in the "sallyport," we were clear of our entanglements with little difficulty.

Our guns had been bombarding the Huns' front line heavily during the day, and it had been noticed that the constant flow of water from a pump over their parapet had ceased, showing that the pump had been broken down by our fire.

We were well aware that any breakdown of this description would necessarily quickly flood their trenches, and it was thought that in all probability they would be compelled to abandon that part of their front line trench and thus make it possible for us to carry out a reconnaissance and obtain valuable information concerning mining operations and the like; also, we should be able to visit the various dugouts and collect what papers and notices, if any, remained.

The distance between the two front lines at this point was about 100 yards, and the ground had been so disturbed with mining operations and the blowing up of large craters, and also by the almost incessant bursting of heavy shells, that there were deep holes all over it. Traveling in the pitch darkness was therefore not a simple matter. One of the principal features of the reconnaissance by night is to preserve absolute quite—which is very difficult over ground such as I have rescribed.

The Enemy May Be Out Too —

There is, too, the ever present danger of the enemy being out upon a similar expedition, which necessitates constant halts to listen; while at frequent intervals this space between the lines is illuminated by flare lights and rockets, which make it imperative to remain motionless or have one's presence detected immediately by the sentries. The sharp crack of a rifle or the whizzing of bullets from a machine-gun is proof that some one has been "spotted."

So, after some twenty minutes or so, now walking, now crawling, now standing and now lying motionless, stumbling down holes and tripping over fallen trees or their branches, or over still more of the everlasting barbed wire, we reached the German entanglements, and, with the aid of "nippers," soon cut a passage through and were crawling slowly and stealthily up their parapet.

No sound was heard except now and again the splash of some loose clay falling into the water or the swish of some water rat, frightened at our presence, as it dived into the water in the trenches to safety.

Presently we divided into two parties, one to go to the right and the other to the left. Two good trusty fellows went on about ten yards ahead of the rest in each case, followed by the officer in charge, revolver in hand, at the head of his men, who carried their rifles with bayonets fixed and, of course, loaded, ready for any emergency.

The water in the trenches was well above the waist and bitterly cold.

My own particular business was to keep a lookout for mine shafts or tunnels and to note their position in order that they might be dealt with on a subsequent occasion. This took me sometimes many yards behind the front line peering into dugouts and dark corners where the mine top might possibly be secreted, and my impression is that the boasted boche dugouts and trenches were no better than ours, if, indeed, they were so good.

We had traveled some three or four hundred yards to the right, and the other party about 200 yards to the left, when they came upon a party of five Germans in a dugout.

A rifle report cracked out and one of our men was hit, but they quickly avenged him by dispatching three of the boches to the next world and capturing one, while the fifth got away.

Fighting Through Their Own Wire

Immediately hundreds of flare lights went up from the German second line, followed by the splashing of water as men hurried forward to their front line to see what had happened. So we had to make our escape as quickly and silently as we could.

With two others I had been some way behind the parapet, and by the time we reached the barbed wire the Huns were peppering away with their machine-guns.

We could not find a place to get through the wire, and had just to take pot luck and go straight for it, though we knew we had to struggle and fight our way through an entanglement of from fifteen to thirty feet, made of wire interwoven in a most evil mesh. However, we struggled on as best we could, helping each other, and after what seemed an eternity broke through with many cuts and scratches, but lost nothing except a few pieces of coats and breeches.

Our difficulties then increased. Having turned around so many times to get through the wire, we could not hit on the direction of our own trenches for a few moments, and had to lie down for some little time watching the flare lights going up before we were satisfied by some outstanding object of the way we had to go; then it was not many moments before we were at our own barbed wire.

Here, again, we had difficulty finding a passage through, which was rendered all the more trying by the constant whizzing of the bullets from enemy machine-guns about our ears.

So we crawled along in front of the wire, hoping to find an entrance, when all at once all three of us went headlong into a deep cutting filled with water.

It was a deep sap that had been cut out and cleverly covered with branches and twigs, so that it was not discernible from the ground, and was about nine feet down; but although we got a good ducking we managed to get under the entanglements and back into our own trenches.

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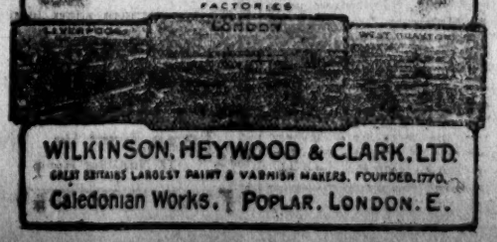

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MIXED COURT JUDGMENT GOES AGAINST NEUMANN

Assessors' Decision Means Eviction Of German Butcher From Present Location

Richard Neumann, German butcher and proprietor of Neumann's Cafe, must vacate the premises he now occupies at 3 and 14 Astor Road and 698 Tiendong Road as the result of the judgment given in the case brought against him by the Shanghai Land and Investment Company, Ltd., owners of the property. The decision was given in the Mixed Court by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kuan.

The judgment follows:

"This is an action by plaintiffs, who are a British company carrying on business in Shanghai, for the recovery from defendant, a German subject, of the premises known as Nos. 3 and 14 Astor Road and No. 698 Tiendong Road, of which defendant is alleged to be wrongfully in possession.

"Defendant denies wrongful possession and sets up a lease dated July 8, 1913, for a term of ten years from January 1, 1914 to December 31, 1923. Of this lease, which is admitted by plaintiffs, the only portion material to the present suit is: "and it is hereby further agreed that all repairs that may at any time during the term of this lease become necessary to the inside of the said premises shall be done by and at the expense of the said lessee, repairs to the main walls, or the essential fabric of the house alone excepted, and all repairs to the external walls and roof shall be executed by and at the cost of the lessors. Should, however, the main wall and roof become destroyed by storm, fire or tempest, then it is optional with the said lessors whether they shall rebuild the same, and should they decide not to repair the damage so occasioned, then in that case the rent hereby reserved shall cease from the happening of such abovementioned catastrophe, but should they decide to build the premises it shall be done by and at the expense of the said lessors."

Having reviewed the history of the legislation upon which the action was based, the assessor in his judgment continued:

"Plaintiffs claim that by The Trading with the Enemy (Consolidation) Regulations 1917, they are prohibited under penalty from performing, should the necessity arise, the provisions of the covenant to repair external walls and roof, that such covenant goes to the root of the contract and that the contract is thereby dissolved.

"The question arises—and is not determined by the fact that plaintiffs can appeal to no other court for relief: Are we entitled in this court to apply local legislation of the British Crown as against a person of German nationality who has now, in consequence of measures taken by this Chinese Government on the outbreak of war between China and Germany on August 14, 1917, become amenable to the jurisdiction?

"Here, as usual, we have no precedent and are obliged to turn to foreign jurisprudence for guidance. The plaintiffs being British subjects and the issue touching the applicability of British law, we turn not unnaturally to decisions of British Court."

Authority was then quoted on the point of the applicability of British law to the subject and the Assessor continued:

"To effect the repairs covenanted, plaintiffs would, 'directly or indirectly,' supply materials coming within that term for the benefit of the tenant, even though the benefit might only be incidental to their own interest in preserving the property; a contract to have the repairs done would, though only incidentally perhaps, be for the benefit of the tenant. And the tenant in this case is an enemy. The covenant is, therefore, a promise to do something which would benefit an enemy, that is to say, something which has become illegal. The illegality of a covenant which goes, I think, to the root of the contract, dissolves the contract.

"So far we have followed the lines of the argument addressed to us. But over and above this, if a contract of lease to an alien enemy were not regarded either as dissolved at common law, or as contrary to King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915, or at least as of doubtful legality, there was no point or purpose in the major portion of (4) of the General License issued in that year, by which lessors were expressly permitted to allow continuance of occupation by an enemy.

"It would be preposterous to assume to permit that which is clearly lawful. It is further to be noted that while Section 15 of King's Regulation No. 1 of 1917 sanctions payments by or on account of enemies, if such payments arise out of obligations entered into before the outbreak of war it sanctions them only to persons resident, carrying on business or being in His Majesty's Dominions and plaintiffs are not protected thereby as were plaintiffs in Halsey v. Lowenfeld by Section 7 of the proclamation of September 9, 1914.

"In the absence, therefore, of the permission required under Section 4 of the General License 1918, plaintiffs' position in respect to the payment of rent to them by defendant would appear to be open to question. Having regard to all the circumstances we think we ought to grant the relief prayed."

News Brevities

Mail from the United States, arriving on the Grayson and Suwa Maru Sunday, totaled 349 sacks.

* * *

Mr. William T. Payne, manager of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services for China, Japan and the Philippines, was a through passenger on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador, which left for San Francisco yesterday morning.

* * *

The trial trip of the steamer Mylie, built for the Haichow Steamship Company by the Nicolas Tsu Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, will be held tomorrow. The Mylie will leave the Chaoufong Road jetty at 9:30 o'clock, returning at three o'clock in the afternoon.

* * *

Messrs. E. B. Bruce and E. H. Hartman, of the Pacific Development Company, and Mr. V. Meyer, of Andersen, Meyer and Company, arrived from Manila on the Ecuador.

* * *

Miss Eileen Dawn, advance representative of Edgar Warwick's Revusical-Comedy Company in "Vanity Fair," is staying at the Astor House, and is busy making arrangements for the opening performance at the Olympic Theater on Monday next.

Miss Dawn has only recently forsaken the "grease-paint" for the business side of her profession. She started her theatrical career at the London Opera House and was for some time connected with the George Edward's companies, and afterwards Messrs. J. C. Williamson's companies in South Africa and Australia. Miss Dawn, it may be mentioned, is a "war widow," her husband having been an officer in the Flying Corps.

* * *

A meeting was held in Peking on January 25 of foreign and Chinese newspaper men for the purpose of forming an International Press Club. The rules governing the proposed institution were passed. The election of officers will be carried out at another meeting to be held later.

* * *

The Hongkong University has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. on Dr. Lim Boon-keng, one of the most prominent figures among the Straits Chinese. In the course of an eloquent speech acknowledging his appreciation of the honor, the recipient likened the Hongkong University to "a great lighthouse in the darkest age of Asia."

* * *

Mr. Philip H. Patchin, secretary at the State Department at Washington in charge of the Department of Publicity, has accompanied Secretary Lansing to Paris and Versailles and will remain there during the Peace Conference. Mr. Philip H. Patchin was correspondent at Peking for THE CHINA PRESS in 1912-13. He is a brother of Mr. Robert H. Patchin who spent some time in Tokio recently and who left for Vladivostok last week. Mr. Robert H. Patchin is foreign manager for the well known firm of W. R. Grace and Company of New York.

* * *

Mr. B. F. Alston, C.B., has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to the British Embassy in Tokio to replace Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador, who is going home. Mr. Alston is well posted on Far Eastern affairs having been head of the Far Eastern Department of the Foreign Office in London from 1907 to 1916, during which time he was twice appointed Charge d'Affaires at the Legation in Peking, the first time in 1913 and again from 1916 to 1917, leaving Peking last July to go to Siberia. Since September he has been acting High Commissioner in Vladivostok, in the absence of Sir Charles Eliot in Omsk.

* * *

Having been received by the President and presented his credentials the Swedish Minister, Dr. David Bergstrom, has now taken the direction of the Swedish Legation in Peking. The Legation is located at Hotel des Wagons Lits.

* * *

Three robbers, two armed with knives and another armed with a revolver, attempted to enter the dwelling house at 82 Avenue Road shortly before eleven o'clock last night and were frightened away by a Sikh watchman.

German Assembly's Duties Are Outlined

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 31.—A message from Berlin states that the Imperial Government, after deliberating with the Federal Council, has published a bill outlining the duties of the National Assembly. These include a decision regarding the future Imperial Constitution and all urgent laws of the Empire. The bill stipulates that such a bill must be approved by the House of States, which is to be composed of at least one representative of each free state. Provision is made for the representation of German-Austria if it joins Germany.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road

Bolsheviki Retreat 60 Miles In North

Defeat Inflicted By The Esthonians Before Reval Was Decisive

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Copenhagen says that, according to the Union Agency, the defeat inflicted on the Bolsheviki before Reval has forced them to retreat more than a hundred kilometers. Some of the Esthonian troops have reached the eastern outskirts of Narva and passed south of Dorpat.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, January 30.—An Esthonian communique issued yesterday reports:

The Esthonians are advancing towards Walk. They have captured over 700 prisoners and much war material.

Stockholm, January 31.—An Esthonian communique reports:

An enemy counter-attack in the direction of Petshory was repulsed with heavy loss. We have occupied the Walk-Pskoff railway near Petshory and advanced in the direction of Werro despite a violent resistence.

Copenhagen, January 29.—The large hospital-ship Russ has arrived en route to Reval with Russian troops from France full armed and equipped.

Stockholm, January 30.—An Esthonian communique issued yesterday reports:

In the direction of Yamburg we have captured the villages of Novaja and Saretshie, taking 106 prisoners. We subsequestly withdrew on the appearance of an armored train.

We advanced near Rappin and in the direction of Wepro and Walk, taking 70 prisoners.

Presentation Made To Mr. Salem S. David

A large number of friends of Mr. Salem S. David gathered at his residence, 30 North Soochow Road, Sunday afternoon for a presentation ceremony in connection with his departure shortly for Palestine. Speeches were made by Mr. J. E. Salmon and Mr. N. E. B. Ezra who expressed the esteem in which Mr. David has been held during his long residence here and the regret of his many friends at his leaving. Mr. Salmon referred to Mr. David's career of 42 years service with Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., from which firm he resigned recently, and Mr. Ezra dwelt on his valuable services in the interests of the local Jewish charitable institutions. A handsome silver bowl, inscribed, and a card case were presented with the sincere wishes of the assembled friends for Mr. David's continued welfare. Mr. David leaves Shanghai Saturday on the Dunera for Palestine, going via Bombay.

SEX KNOWLEDGE

Five books by William Lee Howard, M. D. who presents facts as they are. Mex. $1.50 each.

1. **FACTS FOR THE MARRIED.** This book is written in the form of consultations. Each consultation takes up with husband and wife a different phase of sex relations.

2. **SEX PROBLEMS SOLVED.** Character and success are determined by the quality and quantity of sexuality in both sexes.

What part of your hidden forces has been keeping you from health, mental peace and success? This book will tell you.

3. **CONFIDENTIAL CHATS WITH GIRLS.** A response to the movement for wider dissemination of knowledge on sex and eugenics.

4. **CONFIDENTIAL CHATS WITH BOYS.** Just as the title indicates—a frank talk with boys to show them the way to a normal, happy life.

5. **PLAIN FACTS ON SEX HYGIENE.** Instructions for avoiding the peril that threatens YOUR son, daughter, wife and self.

CHOW TZU KONG, Bookseller
111 Szechuen Road, SHANGHAI

A large display of all kinds of

HAND-MADE LACE, EMBROIDERY, SILK, PONGEES, ETC.

Best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE COMPANY
19, Nanking Road

MARINE CASUALTIES IN WAR 23 PERCENT

They Lost 4,068 Men In Five Months Of Service In Field

BUT 25 WERE CAPTURED

Corps Also Manned 7-Inch Field Guns And Had Its Own Air Service

Washington, December 15.—The first complete list of Marine Corps units serving with the American army in France was made public today by Major-General Barnett, commandant of the Marine Corps, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Following are the marine units in France: The Fifth, Sixth and Thirteenth regiments, the First Machine Gun Battalion, the First, Second and Third Replacement Battalions, the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth separate battalions; First and Second Casual Replacement Battalions, First Separate Machine Gun Battalion and part of the Eleventh Regiment. The total up to the date of the report was 540 officers and 21,323 men.

Between April 1 and September 1, 1918, the marine casualities totaled 23 percent to their gross strength. Forty-four officers and 1,116 enlisted men were killed in action and 76 officers and 2,832 men were wounded.

"Only twenty-five men are known to be in the hands of the enemy," Gen. Barnett said. "It is considered that this constitutes a most remarkable testimonial to the magnificent morale and individual courage of the men."

Attention also is called to the remarkable records made by fresh troops who were thrown into action again: veteran enemy forces after only seven weeks of training. Their steadiness under fire, the report said, "is eloquent of the fine material from which the corps is drawing its men."

The Marine Corps also organised a regiment of heavy artillery to man seven-inch naval guns provided with caterpillar, tractors and mounts, and built up its own aviation service, eighty student fliers being graduated each month, in the closing days of the war, from the school in Boston.

Despite the great expansion of the corps and the reduced training period the marines maintained their record for marksmanship, 67 percent of the entire organisation qualifying as marksmen, sharpshooters and expert riflemen.

Gen. Barnett recommended that the permanent peace strength of the corps be raised to 31,500.

COUNCIL OF RED CROSS MEETS IN WASHINGTON

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, January 27.—The Supreme Peace Council met at 10:30 on Monday morning with a full attendance.

The American Red Cross announces that a commission is to be sent immediately to Poland, headed by Dr. Walter C. Bailey, of Boston, and Major E. E. Fronzak, Health Commissioner of Buffalo, New York, representative in Paris of all Poles in America. The personnel of the commission will include at least twelve Polish-American nurses, three American nurses and one or two general medical doctors, also one or two dentists and business, transportation and hospital managers.

UNFAIR FREIGHT CHARGES BY TIENTSIN COMPANIES

American Chamber Of Commerce Meeting Votes To Take Strong Action

Tientsin, Jan. 24.—At the Annual Meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin yesterday, two important matters were discussed: the unwarranted freight charges of the shipping companies for the carriage of goods from Tientsin to Chinwangtao, and the discrimination in favor of Japanese merchants displayed in dealing with transshipment cargo at Kobe.

In the matter of the Chinwangtao freight, it was reported that the shipping companies of Tientsin were charging in the neighborhood of $9.40 per ton measurement for goods transported from Tientsin to Chinwangtao, though the Peking-Mukden Railway charged for the same service to these shipping companies, only $4.40 per ton weight, and that usually this meant that the shipping companies took a profit of about 50 percent of the freight paid by them to the railway.

The secretary was instructed to write to the General Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, and to the British, French, and Japanese Chambers, calling their attention to the fact that the railway charges of freight from Tientsin to Chinwangtao on a weight basis while the shipping companies charge on a measurement basis, and urging that common action be taken to persuade the shipping companies to give up this unearned profit.

In connection with the transshipment of cargo at Kobe, the secretary was instructed to ask all firms in Tientsin and Peking for data concerning alleged discrimination in favor of Japanese firms in carrying out such transshipment.

These new members were elected: E. L. MacCallie, C. S. Upson, H. M. Young.

There were present Messrs. E. K. Lowry, L. O. McGowan, Myron Simon, C. E. Seymour, F. F. Spielman, R. Stephenson, J. F. Ellis, R. T. Evans, C. J. Fox, A. E. Sperry, A. C. Siemer, and the American Consul-General, Hon. P. S. Heintzleman.

中國精益眼鏡公司
Refracting and Manufacturing

Crookes, Torics, AND **Kryptoks**

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Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

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9 to 12

2 „ 6

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have used your Castoria in cases of colic in children and have found it the best medicine of its kind on the market."
J. E. SIMPSON, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Castoria is good for children and I frequently prescribe it, and always obtain the desired result."
F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
C. A. WILSON, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."
J. A. BOARMAN, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

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Telephone: Central 3083

Cable address "SIMMONS"

LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.
P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE, PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS, LACE, ETC., ETC.

Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at Tientsin	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in 1857

Cook by Electricity

WHY?

BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, on gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking

Electric Cookers may be hired from:

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1919

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American provisions, merchandise, dry goods, machinery and supplies of all kinds.

SELL
native produce, oils, raw materials and manufactured goods

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requests for quotations, samples, etc., have prompt attention

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Overseas Sales Corporation
50 Union Square, New York City.
Cable Address: Schaumanco, New York.
21056

NEW LINES ADDED

FASTEP FOOT POWDER
For Tired or Aching Feet

B. & P. WRINKLE ERADICATOR
For removing lines on the forehead, crows-feet, scowls

AMOLIN DEODORANT POWDER
For special toilet uses

GARDEN-FRAGRANCE BATH POWDER
Triple strength.

F. W. FITCH'S DANDRUFF REMOVER

KEEP-CLEAN TOOTH PASTE

COCOANUT-OIL SHAMPOO

Mactavish & Co., Ltd.
Chemists:
Opposite the Garden Bridge.

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale, suitable for the erection of various kinds of factories or workshops. It is situated outside the South Gate (business centre); its front being on the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and backing on the Railway. The price is quite moderate.

Please address letters to Mr. Tsai Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street, of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.
20933

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2631.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, February 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner, for the Municipal year 1919.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Thursday, February 13, 1919.

Shanghai, February 1, 1919.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for the United States.
J. H. DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate-General.
H. A. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
21032

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Why worry about the success of your boys in their examinations?

Their success does not depend upon their ability or their knowledge of the subject. **There are far more important factors.** Apply to me and you shall be fully informed

I can assure the success of your boys, if you follow my instructions.

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GREAT EASTERN HOTEL
21027

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving machine which adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides. Sold for the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD.
18867

The International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)

3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February, 1919.

(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 8th February, at 1.30 p.m.

Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

PRICE $3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. Price $1.00 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m. 11.25 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
21002

THE ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

begs to announce that its offices at 15 Kiukiang Road will open for business on February 7th.

PORT WINES

Hunt, Roope, Teage & Co.

HUNT'S PORTS

Full Rich
Tawny
Very Old Tawny
Newfoundland
Invalid
Imperial
Coronation

Garner, Quelch & Co.
CENTRAL 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the Company has this day been removed to the Edward Ezra Buildings (Block "D") No. 14 Kiukiang Road.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.
31st January, 1919.
21030

M. S. Balestrand

The Master and/or Agents of the American Motor Vessel "Balestrand" will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

N. O. NIELSEN,
Master.
21019

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

I have this day removed my offices to the "Edward Ezra Buildings," Kiukiang Road, Entrance Second Floor.

ELLIS I. EZRA.
Shanghai, 30th January, 1919.
21024

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed our offices to our new buildings, Kiukiang Road, Entrance second floor.

EDWARD EZRA & CO.
Shanghai, 30th January, 1919.
21020

Thos. and Wm. Smith's

FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2¾" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

Is The Information Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press Room?

The latest date for copy is

FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.

Send us your name and our representative will call or forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Telephone 4778

The *Stewart* AUTOGUARD

Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. [OPPOSITE RACE COURSE]

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will to be spared to ensure the comfort and satisfa tion of visitors. Airy, large comfortable rooms, fitted with electri lights, fans and stoves, with bathroom and veranda attached.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, on account of China New Year Holidays.
20989

American Men's and Children's
SHOES FOR SALE.
Room 129 Kalee Hotel
Hours 1 to 2 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m.
20985

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

WESTERN BRANCH TEL. 5346 171 AVE. JOFFRE (Founded in 1891) V. K. SHEN & SON Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators 9 BUBBLING WELL RD. TELEPHONE 1710

EDEN HOSPITAL
Dept. of Venenal Diseases
P372 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinsan Gardens. Now vacant large and small rooms with board. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT

One small cosy furnished room to let with board. Bathroom attached. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, for 12 months, from March 1919, a completely furnished flat in the best position of the Central district, comprising drawing room, dining room, bedroom, bathroom, boxroom, kitchen and servants' quarters. Rent Mex. $175 per month, including taxes and water rate. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.
21057

TO LET, near Hongkew Park (on tram line), large attic, well-furnished, hot and cold water, telephone, and with or without board. Reasonable offer accepted. Please apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.
21025 F.4.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a four-roomed house, Western district, close to trams, all rooms facing south. Transfer of lease can be arranged. Rent Tls. 50. Occupation early April. Furniture and fixtures must be taken over. Apply to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS.
21037 F-8

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road, at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six roomed residence with attics, tennis court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls. 100. Apply on premises.
21042

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.
21043

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by gentleman, furnished room, bathroom attached, with or without board, near tram. Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA PRESS.
21054 F.4.

WHY should you waste your time and have yourself left unserved just because you cannot get the man you want. The Y.M.C.A. Employment Bureau, can furnish you with men of every efficiency and capacity, even experienced compradores with good securities.
20795

GORDON'S DRY GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.
1 The Bund
Telephone 4702

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, an assistant bookkeeper (Chinese). Must write a neat, clear business hand and be accurate at figures, and have a knowledge of double-entry bookkeeping. Reply, stating experience and salary required, to Box 89, THE CHINA PRESS.
21047 F-4

WANTED, Chinese assistant with good knowledge of English and Chinese classics. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.
21017 F.4.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST: American lady, who has held positions of trust and acted as private secretary, seeks position with a reputable American firm. Excellent references. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.
21006 F. 4

MASSAGE

MASSAGE: Russian lady, Petrograd graduate, Swedish treatment, from 4 to 6.30 p.m. No. 12 Park Lane, Mme. Naoumova (Near Quinsan Road).
21026

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, three thoroughbred bull terrier pups, white, bitches. Tls. 30 each. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.
21038

JUST arrived stock of M.F., Bank Note, Couche Litho papers. For samples and appointment, please apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.
21028 F.8.

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to
J. TH. MONCHEN,
TSINGTAO.
P. O. Box 115 20330

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Rd.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 31, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/0=Tls. 4.00
@ exch. 72.2=Mex. $5.53
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 119=Tls. 84.03
@ 72.3=Mex. $116.22
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.05
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1845
Native Interest ..... Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48 1/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Ex. Paris on London ... Fr. 25.98
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. G. $4.76¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/0
London ..... Demand 5/0¼
India ..... T.T. 333½
Paris ..... T.T. 650
Paris ..... Demand 653
New York ..... T.T. 119
New York ..... Demand 119½
Hongkong ..... T.T. 64½
Japan ..... T.T. 43½
Batavia ..... T.T. 282½
Singapore ..... T.T. 46½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/1
London .... 4 m/s. Cdts. 5/2½
London .... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/2½
London .... 6 m/s. Cdts. 5/3
London .... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/3½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 681
New York .... o/d Docy. 120½
New York .. 4 m/s. Docy. 124½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,280 ..... =Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For January

Hk. Tls. 3.52 @	5/1½		£1
„ 1 @	1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„ 1 @	664	Francs	7.40
„ 0.74 @	121½	Gold	$1
„ 1 @	423	Yen	2.61
„ 1 @	15	Rupees	4.26
„ 1 @	—	Roubles	—

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Paris exchange:
Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 63.75
4 percent 1917 ..... 75.10
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 72.90
5 percent 93.15
Paris, February 1:
Paris-London cheques 26.00
War Loans:
3 percent 64.00
4 percent 1917 ..... 75.15
Liberty Loans:
4 percent 1918 ..... 75.15
5 percent 92.20

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Hongkong Share Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly report:

Business for the week under review has been on a reduced scale and confined for the most part to Investment Stocks. Wharves in particular almost monopolising attention owing to the new scheme being made public by which present shareholders will be entitled to one new share (bonus) for every three shares at present held.

The 22nd instant was Settlement day in Shanghai and in consequence only small business has resulted with that port.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been done at various rates between $740 and $750, the closing rate being $750 buyers.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are still wanted at $405, Unions have been done at $945, North Chinas could be placed at Tls. 117½.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $158 and Hongkong Fires at $340 are in steady demand.

Shipping.—Douglares are in demand at $88 and a fair amount has been done at corresponding rates forward. Steamboats are wanted at $21¼. The directors of this company will recommend at the annual meeting of shareholders to be held on 11th February next the payment of a dividend of $1 per share, write off book value of steamers and wharves the sum of $40,000 and carry forward to new account $28,698.05. Preferred Indos at $30, and Deferred Indos at $156 have both come to business during the week. Star Ferries have buyers at $35, and Shells were last quoted from London at £6 14s. 4d.

Refineries.—China Sugars closed with buyers at $99 after business done at $100. Malabons are wanted at $37½.

Oils and Mining.—Raubs could be placed at $2¼ whilst Urals at 33/-. Kailans at 47/-. Tronohs at 40/- are unchanged from last week. Langkats have been dealt in at Tls. 20½ for cash.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have advanced to a buying rate of $120 for cash with $123 done for March.

Hongkong Docks have changed hands at $155 for cash and $160 for March at which they close with buyers. Shanghai Docks are wanted at Tls. 137½ for April the cash rate being nominally Tls. 130.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals have buyers at $108, Lands have buyers at $100, Humphreys at $7.70. Hotels could be placed at $90, Kowloon Lands at $33½, and West Points at $71.

Electric Company.—Hongkong Electrics are wanted at $70, probably higher prices would be paid. China Lights continue to offer at $6, and Hongkong Trams have small buyers at $7.70.

MONEY MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 21.—Today's rates and quotations were:

Consols, 2½% for account	£59⅞
French Rentes 3% for account	Fcs. 63¼
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 25.97½
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Japanese 4% Bonds	Y. 82
Rupee Paper, 3½% Loan 1854-55	Rs. 53½
Bar Silver	48 7/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 month's Bank Bills)	3⅛%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bills at 60 days)	3/3½d.
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bills at 60 days)	5/0½d.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£106
Shells (ord.)	£6/12/6d.
Indos (Pref.)	£4⅝
Indos (Def.)	£31½

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report says that the price and tone of the market are unaltered but a re-adjustment of the quotation is not unlikely soon owing to the reduction in the cost of freight from America. Owing to the near approach of the Chinese New Year on February 1, Shanghai exchange has receded to 5s. 0d.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 21.—Today's Metal prices were:

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b.	91	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	105	0	0
Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	35	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask)	20	10	0
Munts Metal, f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less ¼%)		12½	
Standard Tin (cash)	249	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft.) f.o.b.	56	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (3 months)	245	5	0

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 24.—Rubber prices for the undermentioned dates were:

January 21:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 0¼d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 0½d. paid.
Tendency of market, quiet.
January 22:
Spot: 2s. 0d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 0d. paid.
Tendency of market, flat.
January 23:
Spot: 2s. 0¼d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 0¼d. paid.
Tendency of market, steady.
January 24:
Spot: 2s. 0½d. paid.
April to June: 2s. 1d. paid.
Tendency of market, firmer.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegram received from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated January 23:

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 1s. 11d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 2s. 0d.

Ex warehouse Singapore 1s. 8d., 1s. 9d. Demand is good.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, January 23.—According to returns the Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent and the proportion of reserve to liabilities 19 percent.

SILK DELIVERIES

Reuter's Service

London, January 21.—The following deliveries of Silk are reported:

China Silk	156 bales
Canton Silk	67 „
Japan Silk	169 „

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 21.—Today's Cotton prices were:

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaidis	27.30d.
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	16.04d.
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple	18.30d.
January 23:	
Good Middling Texas 1 1/16 inch staple spot	18.65d.
January	17.76d.
March	15.02d.

SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTION

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly report auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, January 29:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$0.72½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 8½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe—$0.74½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 9d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Market firm; demand is good; offered 914 tons; sold 710 tons.

YOUNG MEN HELD IN GERMAN ARMY

No Speedy Demobilisation Of Soldiers Aged From 19 To 22 Years

ALSACE-LORRAINERS FREED

Official Order From Berlin Insists That Discharged Men Turn In Their Arms

New York, December 22.—Details of the demobilisation plan of the German army found in copies of late German newspapers received here show that not only the boys of 19 and 20, as reported in a cable despatch sent from the American Army of Occupation on November 27, but also those of 21 and 22, are not to be discharged until conditions make it advisable for whatever government may be at the helm in Berlin to do so. On the other hand, all natives of Alsace and Lorraine who served under the Kaiser are to be released from their obligations at once unless they choose to stay in the army. Under the heading, "The Return to Civilian Life," the Berliner Volkszeitung of November 20 printed the following order signed by Under State Secretary Gohre and Minister of War Scheuch:

"Discharges from the army at home and the troops in the field.

"1. It is to be explained to all the members of the army that it is impossible to discharge them all at once that, particularly in the interest of the railroad service, they must be discharged by sections, and furthermore that the discharges can only be effected gradually.

"2. The work of maintaining security and order, of guarding prisoners, and of protecting the border must be continued, just as the carrying out and the development of the work of demobilisation must be safeguarded.

"3. The question of the retention in the service for these purposes of men on furlough is to be decided by the proper commanding authorities of the various departments upon their own responsibility. For the present those who wish to do so may remain in the army in accordance with the local military needs.

"4. Inactive officers and officers on leave who are of military age are to be discharged according to the same principles, the wishes of the older ones to be consulted.

"5. First of all, so far as is permitted by the performance of the duties mentioned in Paragraph 2, the men born in 1876 or before are to be discharged by November 25, 1918, and those born in 1877-79 by November 30, 1918. In case their discharge by these dates is not possible because of the reasons cited in Paragraph 2 provision must be made for their early relief by younger troops. Soldiers of the class of 1900 who have been put on furlough because of economic or personal reasons are to be discharged at once by the nearest military station.

"6. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates coming from Alsace-Lorraine are to be discharged and sent home as soon as transportation conditions will permit, except in the case of those who may wish to remain in the army.

"7. All the inactive officers on leave, non-commissioned officers, and privates who are to be discharged in their homes located in thee territory to be evacuated by us on both sides of the Rhine, excluding Alsace-Lorraine, will be discharged at once, except those of the classes of '98 and '99.

"9. Every non-commissioned officer and private leaving the army on November 9, 1918, or later, is to receive a free suit of clothing, civilian as far as the supply goes, otherwise a uniform already in his hands; a single discharge payment of fifty marks, and as travel pay, when travel pay is due, a lump sum of fifteen marks from his troop unit. The payment of the discharge money is conditional upon a regular discharge which is based upon the turning in of the arms and munitions still in the soldier's possession, the receipt of the discharge papers, and answering roll call.

"10. Soldiers on leave, or detailed, for purposes connected with war production, belonging to the classes named are to be discharged at the military station most accessible to them."

Release Some Disease Carriers

This general order was supplemented by lengthy regulations governing the details of the procedure to be followed in discharging the soldiers directly from their field detachments. Some of these rules were:

"The soldiers born in 1898 and 1899 are first of all not to be discharged, as is also temporarily the case with those born in 1897 and 1896. These two last classes will be discharged only by a special order.

"Before being sent on their way members of the army of all grades of the service are to be examined for contagious diseases, including venereal diseases.

"Under no circumstances is a person to be sent away if there are signs or well-founded suspicions of the presence of diseases endangering the public health, such as leprosy, cholera, spotted fever, yellow fever, plague or smallpox, and isolation has been, or is about to be, ordered, according to the national law on epidemics.

"Persons with other contagious diseases, contarious venerial diseases, or suspected of being infected, as well as germ carriers, may not be held in service against their will, if the hypotheses mentioned above are not present. They are to be fittingly reminded of the danger of spreading the disease, and especially of the danger to the members of their own families, and are to be told of the necessity of medical treatment. With their consent, they may be turned over to a hospital establishment of the field army for treatment.

"Nobody is to be sent on his way if it would be dangerous to his health because of the grave nature of the symptoms of the disease present, unless the sick person expressly insists upon going, despite all warnings about the disease, and transportation facilities appropriate for his condition are available.

"Eventual claims for pensions or sustenance subsequent to discharge are to be reported to the headquarters of the local district commander."

Unions Ask Soldiers To Join

In connection with the work of demobilisation the leaders of the various trade union organisations issued the following appeal:

"To the workers and employes in the army and navy.

"The armistice has been concluded, and with the bringing back of the troops discharges are already being made. Demobilisation places the German people before a mighty task. It is a matter of providing shelter and food, as well as an opportunity to work, for millions. For this the most extensive preliminary organisation work is necessary.

"The German trade unions have placed themselves at the service of the people's Government for the work of demobilisation and of economic rehabilitation. Their comprehensive organisation, their administrations, trained in economic and public life, can contribute a great deal toward the rapid transformation of economic life from a war to a peace basis, in proportion as the forces needful for this purpose are now released from military service. The trade unions urgently need these forces and they expect that the judgment of all the workers and employes in the army and navy will see that no hindrances are laid in the way of the immediate discharge and return home of the organisers who are indispensable here.

"Therefore, as soon as you return home report to the unions that are defending your rights.

"Furthermore, the unions appeal to you to see that the military demobilisation is carried out in peace and order. Wait for your regulation discharge. Your places are being held open for you. Any loosening of discipline, any breaking of the rules governing the return of the troops endangers the work at home, which is to insure you a dwelling place, bread, and work.

"Show now that you, even in the uniforms of soldiers, are citizens of a free people's State. See that order is preserved.

"By order of all the trade union organisations and employes' societies.

"C. LEGIEN,
"General Commission of the Trade Unions of Germany.
"A. STEGERWALD,
"Joint Society of the Christian Trade Unions.
"G. HARTMANN,
"Society of the German Trade Organisation. (H.-D.).
"A. BECHLY,
"Working Association for the Clerks' Societies.
"S. AUFHAUSER,
"Working Association of Free Employes' Societies.
"DR. HOFLE,
"Working Association of the Technical Societies.
"Berlin, November 19."

SAYS CONTINENTAL EXPANSION NEEDED

Japanese University President Gives Views Regarding Friendship With China

URGES EDUCATION

Boxer Indemnity Funds Should Be Returned—Must Continue Economic Expansion

Tokio, January 19.—Indicating his desire to promote close friendship between Japan and China, Dr. Kenjiro Yamakawa, president of the Imperial University of Tokio, in an article contributed to the Nichi Nichi, says there are two fundamental needs for cementing the friendship. One is identity of economic interests of the two nations. The other is mutual confidence between the two peoples.

Happily economic co-operation is advocated among officials and private persons in Japan which advocacy is sympathised with in China. It will come about in due time. But loud as the cry is for the need of developing mutual trust, to his great regret, no definite plans have been promoted as yet. He hears that it is advocated among leaders in political circles here to return the Boxer Indemnity to China to be employed for educational purposes in that country. That is the proper thing to do, and the question is how the money shall be employed.

Dr. Yamakawa then suggests his plan. The causes of sentimental friction between the two peoples should be investigated and measures to remove them taken, he says. No amount of talk about the greater Asia policy will do. Educational enterprises in China should be commenced to help the cause.

Cannot Stop Expansion

Why do not Chinese become intimate with Japanese? They may be jealous of Japan's progress, but such must be a petty cause. The greatest cause must be Japan's continental expansion. China has been suspicious of Japan and is entertaining anxiety as to her own safety. The shortest cut to success in this regard is for Japan to cut out altogether her continental expansion. But continental expansion is a life and death issue for Japan. It cannot be stopped by any means, because it is necessary for Japan's economic needs. Her peaceful economic expansion should not cause any fear on the part of other nations.

China today is not in a perfect condition as to administrative system. Lives and property of foreigners are not adequately protected there, and sufficient guarantee is not given to foreigners for their economic activities. Foreigners, therefore, are obliged to resort to political activities together with economic development. That is why Japan's continental expansion is looked upon with suspicion. But should China perfect her machinery to give adequate protection to foreigners, being an independent nation, she need have no fear of the economic expansion of other nations.

Should Initiate Westerners

Japan's continental expansion needs not be cut out. Japan may devote her efforts to helping to improve educational facilities in China. Forward steps should be taken in that direction. Dr. Yamakawa regrets that some Japanese show an attitude of scornfulness and audacity toward Chinese. Even until the closing days of the Tokugawa Shoguns, Japanese respected Chinese civilisation. When western civilisation entered here, Japan had very little more to learn from China. In mental things, the close relations have been stopped, and the relations of the two nations for the past 50 years have been of a political and economic character.

Westerners in China have not forgotten to cultivate sentimental friendship with Chinese while being aggressive in economic undertakings. Japan should learn much from the way the westerners conduct their undertakings in China. Japan should indeed devote much of her energy to helping educational work in China. Dr. Yamakawa did not touch on details of his proposed plan, being satisfied with only laying down the fundamental principle.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLF

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00	PEKING.....dep	..	..	16.48	P.M.	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.34	11.02	12.20	14.55	18 15	19 23	1.02	TIENTSIN) arr.	..	..	19.30		..	..	..	..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.25	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.2)	2.10	CENTRAL) dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW...dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.05	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5 06									
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.23	19.50	..	..	6.50	NANKING .....dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.55	23.00
				P.M.					CHINKIANG ....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1 00
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	18 30		..	..	..	..	TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	8.56	10.09	14.12	16.41	19.06	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW ..dep.	7.00	..	10.44	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
TIENTSIN) arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.56	16 00	18.29	..	4.1
CENTRAL) dep.	..	..	7.30		..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.25	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
PEKING.....arr.	..	..	10.20	P.M.	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.30	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	9 5	21.40	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.1	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19 10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.57	11.17	12.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	9 2	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	.	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr	7.25	8.40	11.25	13.00	15.15	6 55	8.45	2 35	22.0	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.4	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kasking ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.03*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	—	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy (Lower
Hankow	Peking	Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000
Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyua	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Shang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiuklang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts and Dollar Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行業華中 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head offices: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Changchun	Changteh
Antung	Chengchow
Kiukiang	

Tsinkiangpu

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London: International Banking Corporation.
New York: International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco: International Banking Corporation.
Boston: American Express Company.
Tokio: Bank of Chosen.
Kobe: Bank of Chosen.
Osaka: Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama: Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .....U.S. $1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid .....H.$2,000.000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau
		Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital $541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Deposits (June 30, 1918) $2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspoudents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital .. Frs. 30,000,000

Head office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

The Mercanile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 659,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C, T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Tascalusa	Jan.
Nanking	Jan. 15
Venezuela	Jan. 17
Sequoya	Jan 2
Ecuador	Feb. 1
Siberia Maru	Feb. 3

For Seattle

Kashima Maru	Jan.
Katori Maru	Feb. 1

For Tacoma

Arabia Maru	Jan. 14
Javary	Jan. 16
Justin	Jan. 23

For Vancouver

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 13
Empress of Japan	Jan. 18

For London, etc.

Toyama Maru	Jan. 8
Pembrokeshire	Jan. 29
Kaiomo	Jan. 31

For Liverpool

Polyphemus	Jan. 4
Tamba Maru	Jan. 20

For Marseilles:

Katia	Jan. 14
Sphinx	Jan. 25
Porthos	Feb. 1

For Odessa

Shilka	Jan. 18

For Europe

Seifuku Maru	Jan. 2
Tofuku Maru	Jan. 21

For Bombay

Dilwara	Jan. 7

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on January 28, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	16-20
Muckerel	,,	25-30
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	16-18
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16
Whitebait	,,	18-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	,,	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	18-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Turkey	,,	40-45
Geese	each	$1.00-$1.40
Hare	,,	30-35
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	14-16
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	12-20
Bananas	,,	6-7
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-12
Peaches	,,	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	,,	8-10
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
French Beans	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	,,	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	——
Flour Australian	,,	$4.00
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.25
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	,,	$2.20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 23.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.
The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Kaifong will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Sunday and may be expected to arrive today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru left Moji for Shanghai yesterday and may be expected to arrive tomorrow.
The Blue Funnel s.s. Teiresias left Kobe for Shanghai via Milke Harbor yesterday.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passeng on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Friday, February 7, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Monday, February 10, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the H.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$645 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$405
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton ...	$850
Yangtsze	$210 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 26 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$158 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	$156
Indo-China Pref...	
"Shell"	135/6
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 34 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 37½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¾ B.
Oriental Cons	21/–
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$153 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 134 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 24½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 85 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$120 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land .	Tls. 80
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$15 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 168
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 125
Oriental	Tls. 58
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 154 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 13¾ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8½
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tilles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$99 Sa.
Green Island	$8.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 22 CN.I.
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [B.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 107½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$95
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.85
Weeks	$12½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 7 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19½ B.
Batu Anam 1918 ..	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 16
Karan	Tls. 7½ B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 9½ B.
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85
Senawang	Tls. 8 B.
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.60
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.85
Tebong	Tls. 15
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 12
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	99
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 50
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 76 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 160 B.

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru ..Feb. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura M. Feb. 6
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Feb. 9
For Europe, etc.
Per P. & O, s.s. Dunera ....Feb. 5

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia ..Feb. 7

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	9	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
——	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb.	15	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb.	22	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.
Feb.	23	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar.	1	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	2	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar.	8	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May	9	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar.	31	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb.	7	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	5	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb.	12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	18	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE IND IA, STRAITS, ETC.

——	—	London		Tajima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
——	—	Marseilles		Hoyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	8	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P.&O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	11	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	15	—	London	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	16	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	17	—	London, etc.	Nore	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Feb.	17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb.	22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	—	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	—	—	London	Glenavy	Br. Glen Line
Mar.	3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar.	3	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br. Glen Line
Mar.	3	—	London	Hyson	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	17	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br. B. & S.
Mar.	—	—	London, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar.	—	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	4	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	4	3.00	Amoy, S'tow & H'kong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	4	3.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	5	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Feb.	6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	8	—	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Tean	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	11	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	13	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	4	1.00	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Feb.	4	—	Tsingtao	Tencho Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb.	6	—	Tsingtao	Isshin Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb.	7	3.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chunking	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	12	MN.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb.	3	— Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Feb.	3	— Japan	Kongo Maru	Jap.
Feb.	3	— Hankow	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	— Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Feb.	3	— Hankow	Tehhsing	Br. H.O.S.S. Co.

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb.	1	D.L. Chinwangtao	Chihli	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	1	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M.M.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	3	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.
Feb.	2	— London	Borneo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kweilee	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	3	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb.	3	D.L. Wuhu	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi. J. M. & Co.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	——	——	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Oct.	10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	——	——	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct.	18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
——	——	——	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
——	——	——	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
——	——	——	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
——	——	——	Kansien	Chi. g-b.				
——	——	——	Lienkien	Chi. g-b				
BNB	Nov.	8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
——	Nov.	15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
——	Nov.	11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
SP	Dec.	21	Quiros	Am. g-b.				
O.D.W.	Jan.	7	Woodcock	Br. g-b.				
K.N.D.	Jan.	11	Bee	Br. g-b.				
9p.	Jan.	17	Saga	Jap. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, tons 3,925, Capt. Findelson, will leave on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Sulyang Maru**, Captain S. Kusakari, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central Wharf on **Wednesday, February 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,868, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Thursday, February 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, February 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on **Friday, February 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Saturday, February 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen** Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Yingchow**, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 4**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 4**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Suma Maru**, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, February 6**, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 6**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, February 9**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubake, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, February 9**, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the **Nisshin Kisen Kaisha** at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. Central 4234 an 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer **Celebes Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on **Saturday, Feb. 22**, at For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. **Luzon Maru**, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at ———— For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **Sunday, March 2**. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment, to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. **Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.**—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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For **NINGPO.**—S.S. **Hsin Peking.**—Sailing from the French Bund.

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S.S. Colombia	Mar. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Mar. 28

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S.S. Colusa	Mar. 12	S.S. Santa Cruz	Feb. 21
S.S. Santa Cruz	May —	S.S. Colusa	May 1

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

		arr.	leave
FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said)			
*CELEBES MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto,	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
*ALPS MARU	(15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi,	—	Mar.
FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).			
*LUZON MARU	(8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imaizumi,	Beginning of March	
FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).			
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.		arr.	leave.
AFRICA MARU	(18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
FOR HONGKONG			
MEXICO MARU	(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga,	Mar. 4	Mar. 5
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao and Dairen).			
KOHOKU MARU	(5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubike,	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).			
SUMA MARU	(3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu,	Feb. 4	Feb. 6

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund
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Empress of Asia	Mar. 29	Monteagle*	Feb. 18
Monteagle†	Apr. 9	Empress of Asia	Mar. 15
Empress of Russia	Apr. 26	Empress of Russia	Apr. 12
Empress of Asia	May 24	Empress of Asia	May 10
Monteagle	June 14	Monteagle	May 31
Empress of Russia	June 21	Empress of Russia	June 7

†Monteagle calls at Moji *Monteagle proceeds direct to Hongkong.

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For through bills of lading quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to
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S.S. "NANKING" ..... MARCH 30th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" ..... MARCH 11th
S.S. "CHINA" ..... APRIL 9th

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	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 15
SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Hori,	Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

FUSHIMA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	March 31
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	May 9

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU	4,500	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	Feb. 14
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 18

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Ozaki,	Feb. 5
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Itouno,	Feb. 8
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 12
TAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. R. Arakida,	Feb. 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Teranaka,	Feb. 16

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. J. Irisawa,	Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

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KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. K. Nishijma,	Feb. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Mar. 26
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	April 23

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TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
1645	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1930	1020
1925	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
1940	620		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
..	2300	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	634	1612
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1602
745	2145	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1547
1130	130	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	159	1221
1457	449	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	920
1801	752	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1748	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1728	1612
1049	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1453	1543
1300	1318	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1153	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1536	1617	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	846	1032
1816	1836	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
650	1855	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	545	2007
1156	2325	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	050	1448
1206	2345	—	528	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1432
1657	413	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	728

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line			Fast 5.
720			0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.			1628
1420			193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.			910

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
920	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	536	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1003	1435	2220	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochang d.	702	1300	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. 3 — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

WOUNDED MEN TELL OF FIGHT IN RUSSIA

27 American Soldiers On The Baltic Are First To Arrive From Archangel

2,091 FIGHTERS REACH HOME

Sergt. King Tells How Americans Went Over The Top At St. Quentin

New York, December 22.—Two transports arrived yesterday from France and England, bringing 135 officers and 1,995 enlisted men, among whom about 900 were listed as sick and wounded, but were nearly all able to walk down the gangways to the navy tenders. The Baltic, of the International Mercantile Marine fleet from Liverpool, brought ninety-nine officers and 1,943 men, who were by far the cheeriest crowd that has returned from the war zone since the armistice was signed. They laughed and sang the whole voyage across the Atlantic and a number of the soldiers who had been vaudeville actors in private life gave a concert in the dining saloon on the night of December 19, which Captain William Finch, the commander of the liner, said would be hard to beat.

The most interesting soldiers on board were twenty-seven wounded men from Archangel, Russia, the first to return since American troops were landed there last summer to co-operate with the British and French in stopping the crimes of the Bolsheviki. The men who had been wounded by machine-guns and rifle bullets were able to walk and to tell some of their experiences in Northern Europe. They said that there were about 40,000 troops there so far as they knew and one-fourth of the total forces were Americans.

The Bolsheviki were led by German officers and hated the Americans bitterly, but the civilians who were still living there under the most severe hardships, were very friendly to the Allies and helped them whenever it was possible to do so. The American soldiers added that the Bolsheviki were "yellow" and only fought when there was very little chance of their being hit.

200 Miles In The Interior

When they left Archangel on November 20 for England the advance column of the Allies was 200 miles in the interior on its march to Vologda, Moscow, and Petrograd. The Bolsheviki ran away so quickly that it was difficult for the Allies to advance and keep up their food and ammunition supplies.

The twenty-seven warriors were all members of the 339th Regiment of Infantry from Michigan, with the exception of two men, who belonged to a regiment from Illinois. Private Ernest M. Walker, said:

"We landed at Archangel on August 4, after being detached from our division in France and sent through England to the Russian port to chase the Bolsheviki. They all wore long whiskers and had no uniforms except coats. They were armed with German rifles, and ammunition from the same source.

"The Bolsheviki would fire at us at midnight, or at any other time when they believed that we could be caught by surprise, but never had the nerve to stand up in front of our boys. The German officers who commanded the Bolsheviki were all in uniform, and so were the German machine-gunners, and they put up all the real fighting there was in that section. I know that is so, because I assisted in taking the German officers and gunners prisoners at the battle, if it can be so called, of Bakeratza, about 107 miles from Archangel on the road to Vologda.

"In that action we had about 1,000 men and the British and French combined another 1,000, while the Bolsheviki outnumbered us at least ten to one. They might have done some mischief with their superior forces if they had stood up to the fight. The Germans fought to the last and only gave up in disgust at the cowardice of their troops. The ground was covered deep in snow but we did not suffer from the cold as the Government had provided us with fur coats.

20 Spies Shot By Allies

"Before we left Archangel on November 20 we saw twenty spies shot by the Allies. They had been caught, we were told by the intelligence officers and their agents, sending out reports of the movements of our forces to the German Commander of the Bolsheviki."

Other wounded men from Russia corroborated the statements made by Private Walker. These soldiers were distinguished from the other wounded on board the Baltic by the tall fur caps they had worn in Northern Russia. Several had small sleds to give to their families.

Three New Yorkers, Sergeant James King of Company N. 102d Regiment of Infantry, formerly the old 22d, New York, and Privates J. D. Mulligan and J. J. Leary of Company A of the 107th Infantry, who were all wounded at the battle of St. Quentin when the Americans went over the top and broke through the Hindenburg Line. Sergeant King said:

"We got over just after dawn and went right on to La Cattelet before breakfast, and I thought that the serious part of the day's work was done. We had 100 British tanks, manned by Americans, that were to go over ahead of us; but they could not get there in time, and we did it without them. Out of the 100 which came over the top after us I do not think that more than 5 got out safe.

"The Huns had the ridge above the line and swept it with their artillery until we drove them back. At 9 o'clock all five corporals of my platoon had been killed while standing together talking on the road where a high explosive shell dropped, and I had got a dose of mustard gas, but managed to fight it off. Just then a wandering tank came lumbering along and I flagged the driver to sheer off because he would attract the enemy's fire to that section directly the observers sighted him.

"I do not think he saw me and I staggered forward still weak from the gas and pounded at the side door of the tank. Just then there was a terrific explosion on the further side and the tank blew up, carrying its crew of six men and five soldiers who were standing on the side away from me. I was blown up ten feet into the air at least and came down with my right side crushed which causes me to walk like a cripple now, but I will pull through by and by and am glad that I went."

Major August Belmont, of the Ordnance Corps, said that he had been to France and England on special duty from the War Department at Washington and had nothing particular to say. Captain Simon Flexner, M. D., of the Rockefeller Institute, returned in khaki from a three months' trip to England, where he had been attending an international scientific conference connected with sanitary regulations to be put in force after the war. Germany and Austria were the only two nations of consequence that were not included in the conference, he said.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Dairy	Sakaki Maru	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Japan & America	Omi Maru	20.00	17.00	..	..	..	19.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	13.30	..	..	..	12.00
Hongkong and Canton	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Amoy and Swatow	Yingchow	..	13.30	..	..	..	12.00
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tomorrow.							
Hongkong, S. Colombo, India, Egypt, & U. K'dom, via Suez	Dunera	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
H'kong, S. Ports, A'tralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Foochow	Suma Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taisang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Dunera	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Taisang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Train	8.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Thursday, February 6.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, February 7.							
Manila and Hongkong	Colombia	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, February 8.							
Swatow and Hongkong	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18	— Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Tosan Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 26	—	Meichuen	Am.	Socony.
Dec. 7	—	Kanju Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 8	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	—	Shibechi Maru	Jap.	
Dec. 23	— Vladivostock	Michail	Rus.	R.V.F.
Dec. 26	— Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 26	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	— Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	— Japan	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	— Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	— Japan	Kimichima M.	Jap.	
Jan. 13	—	S. van Koetei	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 14	—	Esperanca	Am.	
Jan. 16	— Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	—	Tanho Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	—	Hsinfoo		
Jan. 16	—	Kibi Maru	Jap.	
Jan. 16	—	Meihu	Am.	S. Oil Co.
Jan. 19	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 22	— Chinwangtao	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	—	Shingping	Chi.	
Jan. 22	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	— Dairy	Toyo Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 23	—	Kiangping	Chi.	
Jan. 26	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Jan. 25	— Japan	Misaki Maru	Jap.	M.B. Co.
Jan. 25	—	Oakwood	Am.	
Jan. 26	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	—	Bolestrand	Am.	
Jan. 27	—	Taisho Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 28	— Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 28	—	C. of St. Helens	Am.	
Jan. 29	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	— Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 29	— Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 30	— Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan. 30	— Japan	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 30	—	Bewarky		
Jan. 30	—	Taitsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Jan. 30	—	Maoka Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan. 31	— Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 31	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 31	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 31	— Swatow	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	Anlan	Chi.	A.P. Co.
Jan. 31	— Wenchow	Tungwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Siccawei Weather Report

2.—Cloudy, cold weather slowly improving during the dry and becoming very, clear at night in our regions. High pressures steadily prevailing in the Hwangho and Yangtze Valleys, strong Northerly winds in the south. A depression very likely with snow-strong in Mongolia progresses towards Pechilila.

3.—Weather still cloudy, but fine. Sharp cold in the early morning ice on the ponds. Barometer steady above the average.

Monday, February 3, 1919.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches	30.49	30.54
Variation for 24 hrs.	↑0.04	↑0.04
Variation for 12 hrs.	↑0.01	↑0.04
Wind—Direction	NW	NW
Wind—Miles per hour	11.2	16.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	24°6	29°3
Humidity %	74	69
Nebulosity 0-10	0	9
Rainfall inches	—	—

Admiral Waldeck Is Reported Dead

News Of Fatal Termination Of Attack Of Influenza Is Not Officially Confirmed

Tokio, Jan. 24.—Rear-Admiral Waldeck, former Governor-General of Tsingtao and the Commander of German troops in the siege of that port at the beginning of the Great War, who has been seriously ill of Spanish influenza, was reported dead last night at the Narashino detention house, the news, however, being yet unconfirmed at the War Office.

Rear-Admiral Waldeck was one of the brightest officers of the Kaiser's navy. Entering the German navy in 1884, he was appointed to various important offices in the naval staff as well as the Admiralty in Berlin, being the Director of the Local Bureau of the latter for some years. In 1911, the ex-Kaiser, recognising Waldeck's unusual ability in administrative affairs, appointed him, while he was a captain, as Governor-General of Tsingtau, which post had been filled up until then by admits or generals. He was promoted to rear-admiral after the outbreak of the war.

When Tsingtao fell before the Japanese assaults in November, 1914, he was confined as a prisoner in the Fukuoka prison camp, where he lived over two years until he was transferred to the present prison.

There are about 900 prisoners in the Narashino detention-house, and, it is reported that nearly 300, besides the Admiral, have been suffering from the "flu."

During the War

10,000

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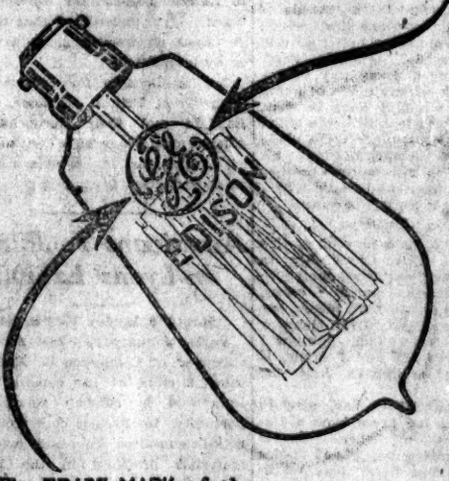

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Arrangements were made some time ago for monthly deliveries of the above mentioned cars.

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HENRY FORD STARTS A NATIONAL WEEKLY

Personal Ideas On Living And Working Will Be Presented For Americans

A HOME TOWN PRODUCT

Auto Magnate Says Ready To Spend Freely In Millions To Make Venture A Success

Detroit, December 1.—Dearborn, a village on the Michigan Central, ten miles from Detroit, famous as the home of Henry Ford, is to have further honors thrust upon it. For more than half a century the little town has been left in oblivion. Its natives began to assume a supercilious air about seven years ago, when Henry Ford built a beautiful residence on the banks of the River Rouge and returned to his native town to live. Following the construction of the Ford tractor plant on the outskirts of Dearborn the local peasantry became puffed with pride and cast sneering remarks at residents of Wayne and Ypsilanti.

Dearborn owes much to Henry Ford. Now he is going to make it the seat of his new national weekly. Mr. Food will make his debut as a newspaper publisher the first week in 1919. Right now he is jotting down ideas and drafting editorials in the rough which he is going to present to his readers.

This paper will be a strictly business proposition. The motor magnate declares he will make it a success if he has to expend $10,000,000.

Paper To Start Modestly

The publication will be issued weekly and will bear the title of the Dearborn Independent, just as it was called when edited by M. T. Woodruff, from whom it was purchased. The weekly will start in a modest manner, with only sixteen pages, each about half the size of the ordinary daily newspaper page. But watch it grow, says Mr. Ford. It is going to be some paper.

The paper will bear the subtitle Henry Ford's National Weekly, and this is just what it is meant to be. Of course, it will contain "something to interest every one in the family"—verses, short stories, special articles and pictures. Mr. Ford will have a section to present his own ideas. Probably one full page of each issue will be filled by Mr. Ford.

"I want to educate the people of town and country along lines which will lead to their being better off and more comfortable," said Mr. Ford. "I think a lot of good may be accomplished by certain plans of living and working which I have in view, if only the people will understand them, so I want to place these plans cleary before Americans of all sorts. There is no better teacher than a newspaper, and that's why I am becoming a newspaperman.

Not A Plaything He Says

"It is not to be a plaything, this Independent. I am thoroughly in earnest about it, and I am going to stick to it. Many a paper, I know, has started out with high ideals, but has been scared away from them or bought away from them. I know I can't be scared off and I doubt if there's money enough to buy me off."

The new publisher has already purchased one big press from a Detroit magazine publisher. It is capable of turning out 10,000 copies an hour. It has been installed in one of the buildings at the Dearborn tractor plant, which will be the office of the Independent for the time being.

Just how large the first edition of the Independent will be neither Mr. Ford nor E. G. Pipp, the editor, could determine, but they agree about 20,000 copies will be printed. The subscription price will be $1 a year and the price at the news stands will be either three or five cents a copy.

Mr. Pipp, the editor, was formerly managing editor of the Detroit Evening News. He long has been a friend of Mr. Ford's and is thoroughly conversant with the latter's views and in sympathy with them.

Tells Of Killing Lieut. Roosevelt

Young German Flyer Says He Shot Down Son Of Former President In France

With the American Army of Occupation, Monday, Dec. 30.—Christian Donhauser, the young German aviator who claims to have shot down Quentin Roosevelt near Chambry, France, on July 14, told the correspondent today of the battle which ended fatally for the son of the former President of the United States. He said:

"I was one of a party of six German aviators and on July 14 sighted six American machines east of Fere-en-Tardenois. One American, who, I learned later was Quentin Roosevelt, was ahead of the rest of his squadron and off to one side. He came straight at me and I swooped down under his machine. We see-sawed back and forth peppering away and each trying to gain the advantage by climbing above each other.

Admired His Gameness

"Roosevelt made several loops, and I admired his gameness. Once I thought his machine-gun was jammed, but a second later he began again to shoot and I felt the bullets striking my plane. Then I mounted above him and swooped down to within twenty meters of him, firing all the time. Then I saw my opponent collapse and his machine began to fall."

Donhauser, who is a noncommissioned officer and speaks English, has relatives living in Michigan. He was credited with thirty aerial victories in the fighting after July 1, when he entered the German air service.

French Aviators On Way To Siberia

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from New York states that thirteen French aviators of the 3rd Squadron have just arrived at San Francisco on board the s.s. West Calet. They are proceeding to Siberia.

DIVIDE GERMAN U-BOATS AMONG ALLIED NATIONS

Thirty Go To British Fleet; Others To France, U.S., Japan And Italy

(French Wireless)

Paris, February 2.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Of the 135 submarines which have been surrendered by Germany, 30 were retained by the British fleet and 37 have been sent to Allied countries, the latter being divided as follows: France 16, United States 4, Japan 7 and Italy 10. There are still 98 enemy submarines in British harbors.

Basle, February 1.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Frankfurter General Anzeiger says that the merchant ships which composed the first delivery to the Entente were found to number eighteen vessels from Hamburg. The Supreme Naval Council and the Soldiers' Council of the 19th Army Corps have received instructions to ensure the departure of these merchantmen on February 1.

REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON SHIP CONSTRUCTION

Senate Committee Approves Bill Allowing Building Of Vessels For Foreign Account

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 30.—The Commerce Committee of the Senate has approved the bill removing the restrictions on the construction of ships in American yards for foreign account. It is understood that the restrictions on wooden ships have already been lifted.

Import licenses for consignments from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and their European and African possessions, have been abolished, except for breadstuffs, nitrates, meat and a few other items.

Americans To Join In Lyons' Exhibition

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 25.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris has taken a stand at the coming Lyons Fair and is offering special opportunity to French contractors to make themselves acquainted with the materials produced in the United States ready for the work of reconstruction in France.

Only Russians Can Save Themselves

Veteran London Times Correspondent, On Way To Siberia, Gives His Opinion

Tokio, Jan. 26.—"Only the Russians can save Russia, and in time—it may take years—they will accomplish the task. Allied military intervention, under Allied leadership never will be successful, but Allied supplies furnished to a recognised Russian government will bring the fallen nation to her feet, and when Russia has regained her power she will not look kindly upon Allies who blocked aid in her hour of need."

Such is the opinion of Mr. Robert Wilton, for fifteen years the London Times Petrograd correspondent, who is in Tokio on his way to Vladivostok. Mr. Wilton has lived in Russia for 30 years and is an authority on Russian affairs. Last year he left Petrograd, at the request of General Korniloff, to go to London to attempt to explain the needs of Russia.

"The mission was not a success for in England, as well as in the rest of the world the people do not understand the Russian situation, nor does any amount of explanation seem to help them understand," says Mr. Wilton. He believes this state of affairs is due mainly to the neglect of the governments to put the issues that face the people of Russia plainly before their own people.

Mr. Wilton will go direct to Omsk from Vladivostok. In his opinion aid to Russia can be administered only through Siberia.

"The Russian problem will continue to dominate the world, and until it is settled the work of the Peace Conference will be of little consequence," says Mr. Wilton. The veteran Times correspondent served his paper throughout the war, and wears four decorations of the Order of St. George on his British officer's uniform. He will leave Tokio tomorrow.

LABOR CORPS OFFICERS RETURNING TO TSINGTAO

Men In Charge Of Chinese Battalions On Pyrrhus, Elpenor, Agapenor And Empress

The following officers are on their way from England to Tsingtao on steamships conveying contingents of the Chinese Labor Corps: on the steamer Pyrrhus—Captains C. H. Luxmoore and J. B. Fearn; Second Lieutenants, E. Baker, V. A. Hearne, N. W. Gattrell, J. D. Campbell, C. R. Hunex, E. Mellows and G. L. James.

On the Empress of Russia—Majors S. M. Cox and A. Bryson; Captains J. T. A. Mowatt and A. A. Fraser, Lieutenant B. Evans, Second Lieutenants J. S. J. Hill, E. P. Partley, E. F. Spence, C. T. Hall, A. W. McCallum, J. S. P. Kewell, A. Craig, A. W. Evans and H. Kenney.

On the Elpenor—Captain F. W. Ambrose, Lieutenants H. G. Manwaring and A. B. Brawn; Second Lieutenants H. F. Wyatt, J. M. Hastings and W. E. Mariott and Captain A. Kennedy.

On the Agapenor—Captain H. Logan, Lieutenant P. Farmer, Second Lieutenant Draper and Captain S. R. Guthrie.

M. Poincare Visits Desolated Districts

Goes To Inspect Revictualling; Wilson Sees Ruin Of Battlefields

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the Republic returned to Paris yesterday from a visit to the devastated districts in Northern France. M. Poincare went there to see for himself the conditions under which the revictualling of these districts is being carried out and the manner in which it will be best possible to restore their economic activity. He visited, in succession, Fourmies, Avesnes, Maubeuge and Aulnes. President Poincare met with very warm receptions from the inhabitants of the districts he visited.

WILSON SEES WAR RUINS

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, January 27.—President Wilson, after visiting the battlefields of France on Sunday, including Chateau-Thierry and Rheims, said, "No one can put into words the impression I have received among such scenes of desolation and ruin."

FRENCH TROOPS OCCUPY RIGHT BANK OF RHINE

(French Wireless)

Strasburg, January 31.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). In conformity with the clauses of the armistice of January 15, Kehl was officially occupied yesterday by the 38th Division, which was preceded by the band of the 17th Chasseurs (Blue Devils). General Hirschauer, the Governor of Strasburg, crossed the bridge over the Rhine and, with M. Maringer, took part in the parade. After the parade General Hirschauer read to the local notables a proclamation calling on them to aid him in his task of administration.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Strasburg, January 31.—Two British gunboats have arrived on the Rhine. This is the first time the British naval ensign has been seen on this river.

Estate Of Major Straight Limited

Will Distribute $500,000 And Not $5,000,000 As Many Seemed To Believe

New York, Dec. 26.—Dorothy Payne Whitney, widow, sole legatee and executor of the will of Major Willard D. Straight, who died of pneumonia in Paris last month, had been somewhat embarrassed by exaggerated reports of the value of the estate left by the husband was made known today at the office of the late financier, 120 Broadway.

In the reports sent out from Mineola, where the will was filed in the Surrogate's Court last Tuesday for probate, the value of the estate was given as about $5,000,000. The will left all of the residue of the estate to Mrs. Straight, after a specific bequest of $100,000, to their daughter, Hazel and $50,000 in trust to Albert W. Fielder, and a few smaller bequests.

The will mentioned the fact that there was a mutual understanding that provision should be made for carrying on the New Republic, a weekly magazine; also for giving some aid to Cornell University, and for assisting in the Americanisation of newly arrived immigrants. It was seen that Mr. Straight had intended that about $300,000 should be set apart for the New Republic so that it could be carried on for ten years after his or Mrs. Straight's death.

On account of the clause about the mutual understanding for carrying on certain work at Cornell and for the immigrants, it was said that Mrs. Straight had been considerably annoyed when the interests selected for benefit under the will heard that there would be a fund of $5,000,000.

"The value of Major Straight's estate," said a representative of Mrs. Straight today, "is nearer $500,000 than $5,000,000, but it is better at the outset to have the fact known than to mislead some of the beneficiaries into the expectation of getting another $4,500,000 more for uplift work than the Major had or intended to devote to such purposes."

Chefoo Parliament Meets

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, January 24.—Chefoo held its Annual Parliament last Wednesday evening in the hall of the Club Annex. The attendance of foreign and Chinese residents was not as large as in former years but it was certainly representative. The chair was taken by Mr. Sugden, the Commissioner for Customs here. He reviewed the splendid work of the committee for the past year, eulogising where eulogy was called for, and criticising where criticism was necessary. He made an excellent speech previous to that of Mr. Steppen's proposing the adoption of the eport which had been in the hands of the tax-payers for some days past. This was seconded and after the speeches had been translated to the Chinese the report with the accounts as printed was adopted. In his speech delivered before the adoption of the report, the Chairman rightly drew attention to the unsatisfactory light which the electric company doles out to the local public. In spite of the fact that the committee had spent more on lighting during the past year than in former years the quality of the light supplied was not as good as before. Mr. A. H. Faers briefly explained the reason for the increased expenditure and informed the meeting that the committee had done its best to get better lighting by increasing the number of lamps and at the same time complaining to the company. But he stated that the new motor, from which so much was expected, was a disappointment and moreover the company itself, having nothing to fear from competition in Chefoo at present, has the ball at its feet. After the adoption of the report, things fell a little flat and it looked as though the meeting was to terminate without any interesting discussion being raised, but the question of roads being brought up the meeting soon assumed a lively aspect. After a good speech by Dr. Hills laying forth the claims of concrete roads, Mr. Brown warmly replied in favor of the asphaltum commodity, with the result that it was strongly suggested that the incoming committee should undertake to construct one small portion of each as a test in the busy thoroughfares.

The result of the poll was then announced when it was seen that Messrs. Faers, Emery, H. Smith, Cappelin, Matsunga and Railton were elected to represent the foreign residents and Messrs. Tan Tai-yang, Chun, Sen and Chu to act for the Chinese residents during the current year. The declaration of the poll was received with great applause. As Mr. Railton is leaving for England, Mr. Rickard, the next on the list, was elected.

A fine survey of the section has been made by Mr. Rickard, engineer to the Harbor Improvement Commission, and a special vote of thanks to him and his staff for their work in this connection was unanimously passed at this meeting. His plan of the section has been presented to the International Committee. The meeting terminated soon after six o'clock with the passing of the usual votes of thanks to the outgoing committee, the Chairman, Mr. Albert Rouse who acts as secretary of the meeting, and also to the club committee for the free use of the hall.

Apparently Chefoo intends to agitate during the year for a start to be made upon the Chefoo-Weihsien railway and letters urging the necessity of the undertaking have appeared these last few days in the local paper. Certainly if the railway is to come before the port loses most of its trade, a start ought quickly to be made. The breakwater is well under way and as soon as the weather allows, work upon it will be re-commenced but the breakwater without the railway will be practically useless. If public opinion can be roused it may be that Peking will be persistently approached and not left alone until the railway construction has been commenced.

With the near approach of Chinese New Year numbers of servants have been leaving for their homes and several have come in for some severe handling at the hands of highwaymen. Besides losing their wherewithal some have been wounded and according to the Chinese papers some even killed.

The skating rink is a real attraction and provides pleasant sport each afternoon. Now that we have got it and that it is such a success we wonder what we used to do before it was introduced.

New Ruling Senate Inaugurated At Omsk

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, February 1.—The ceremony of the inauguration of the ruling Senate took place at Omsk on the 29th, when Admiral Koltchak, the new senators and the leading officials took the oath of allegiance to their country and its laws.

Request Surrender Of Cossack Force By American Staff

Kalmikoff's Demand That Rebellious Troops Be Turned Over To Him Is Refused

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, February 2.—Colonel Kalmikoff has made a request that the Cossacks who recently rebelled against him and subsequently surrendered to the American Staff shall be handed over to him. The demand has been refused but the American Staff has been greatly embarrassed by the incident.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE
FRIVOLITY SEASON
Commences on Monday next, the 10th
EDGAR WARWICK
presents the
New Revusical—Comedy Company In
VANITY FAIR
IN VARIOUS EDITIONS
The Biggest Attraction that has ever been brought to the East
GAIETY! GIRLS!! GLITTER!!!
Ideal Vocalists,
Real Comedians,
Inspired Dancers.
Admission: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
Box plan at Messrs. Moutrie's
The Theatre will be specially heated

BRISTLES
WIDLER & CO. CHUNGKING
SKINS
Born 1915—Still existing

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE!
Carry a Gold Dollar Account
WITH
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
No. 8 Kiukiang Road

APOLLO THEATRE
Today, February 4th and 5th
OUR GREAT SUPER-SERIAL
"The House of Hate"
Episode 16.—"THE VIAL OF DEATH"
" 17.—"THE DEATH SWITCH"
PEARL WHITE is once more with us.
Come and renew acquaintance tonight.
AMERICAN WAR NEW
MACK SENNETT'S BUNCH OF BOYS
in
"The Scoundrel's Toll"
Two reels of undiluted mirth; a peach of a comedy film
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Wednesday, Feb. 5th and Saturday, Feb. 8th
TWO PIANO RECITALS
will be given by
THE FAMOUS ITALIAN PIANIST
MARIO PACI
Full Grand Steinway Piano is supplied by the Firm for his tour.
Booking now open at Moutrie's.
Direction: A. STROK.

Lyceum Theatre
CHARLES HOWITT
and
A. PHILLIPS COMPANY
TONIGHT
The Sparking Comedy
"A Pair of Silk Stockings"
Wednesday, 5th: Walter Howard's Famous Drama
"The Story of the Rosary"
Thursday, 6th: The Charming
"Three Generation" play
(By Request)
"Milestones"
Owing to the Holidays, the plans will be open at the Lyceum Theater today, Tuesday 4th, in the Box Office, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. instead of at Messrs. Mourie's.
USUAL PRICES
Boking at Moutries'
21055

Another Paramount PROGRAMME
on
February 4th, 5th and 6th
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
PRESENTING
GEORGE BEBAN
in
"The Marcellini Millions"
In Five Parts
THE UNUSUAL STORY OF THE RISE OF AN ITALIAN TRUCK GARDENER AND THE TROUBLES THAT COME WITH HIS NEWLY ACQUIRED WEALTH.
SHOWING AT THE
Olympic Theatre
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
February 4th and 6th
THE BEAUTIFUL
MAE MURRAY
IN A HUMOROUS AND ABSORBING STORY ENTITLED
"At First Sight"
A GIRL WHO WON THE HEART OF A MAN WHO DID NOT HAVE TIME TO LOVE

ISIS THEATRE
PROGRAMME
for
Tuesday and Wednesday, 4th and 5th February
"A MORMON MAID"
A Super-Feature in Five Parts
Depicting the weird ceremonies and ritual used, which are published as actual fact. The story tells how the Mormons seek converts and shows at the same time the thrilling escape of a young girl from their clutches.